THE LITERARY DIGEST

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Contents

NEW YORK, MAY 20, 1905

TOPICS OF THE DAY:

President Roosevelt to the Chicago Strikers . . 731
Teamsters' Side of the Strike 732
Count Cassini Replaced 733
American Views of French Neutrality 733
Administration Differences on Railroad Control . 734
Club-Women's Replies to Mr. Cleveland . . . 735
Enemies of the Pure-Food Bill 736
Mr. Choate's Home-Coming 737
Commercializing Niagara 737
Underfed School Children 738

LETTERS AND ART:

Shaw's Impeachment of Shakespeare 739
Significant Tendencies in American Fiction . . 740
The Friendship between Chateaubriand and Madame Récamier 741
The Revolutionary Spirit in French Literature and Art 742

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

The Disappearance of the Soil 743
Modern Medicine in Antiquity 743
The Mechanical Effects of Polishing 744
Real Fire-Proof Scenery 744
How the Earth has Solidified 745
Spider-Silk from Madagascar 745
The Balance of Births and Deaths 746
Mixed Races of Europe 746

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

The Religions of New York 747
The Church and the Public School 747
New Phases of Zionism 748
The First Composite Madonna 749
Fear and Hypnotism in Revivals 750

FOREIGN COMMENT:

Neutrality and French Neutrality 751
The Comedy of Parliamentary Office 751
The New Transvaal Constitution 752
A Persecuted Ambassador 753
The European Scheme to Exert Pressure upon the United States 754

MISCELLANEOUS 758-764

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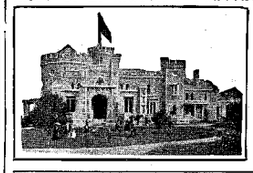

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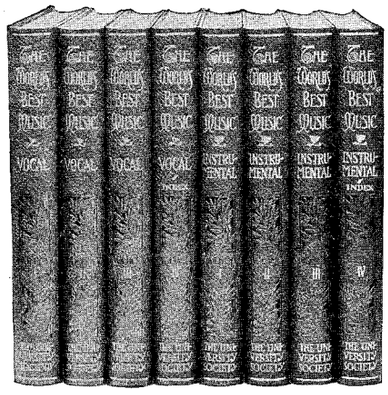

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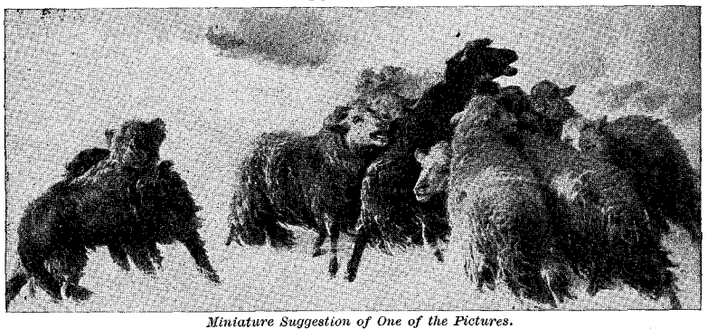

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"The character of Jethro Makal is perfect to one who has seen and conversed with his kind. The 'eternal womanly' has been seldom, if ever, better set forth than in the character of Tirzah. The wonder at the author's comprehensiveness of observation and capacity to take on and reflect different viewpoints grows all the more when it is remembered that he belongs neither by heredity nor environment to either of the classes portrayed in the book, and is racially of the Scotch Highlands and of the 'Virginians of Old Virginia.'"—*John Sharp Williams, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

* "The Gift of the Morning Star," by Armistead Gordon, 12mo, cloth, $1.50. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York.

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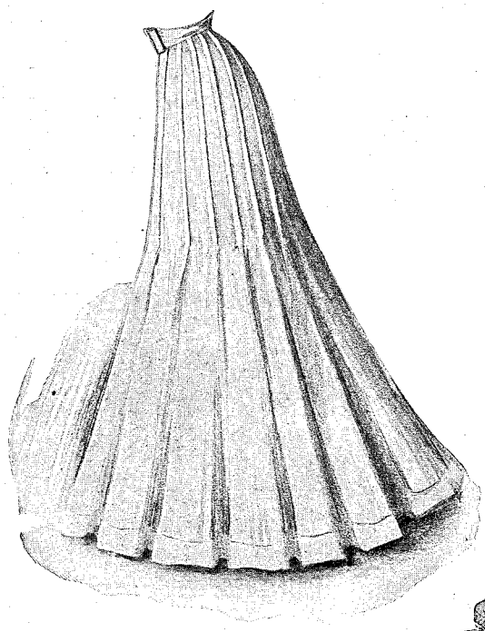

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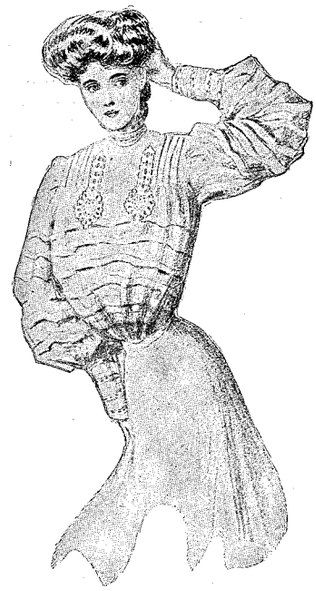

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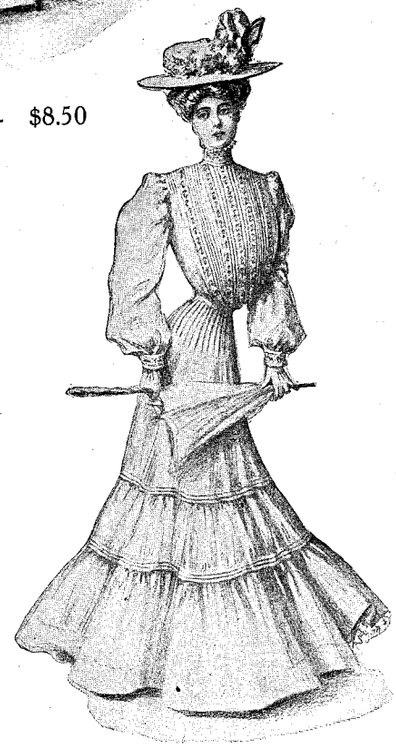

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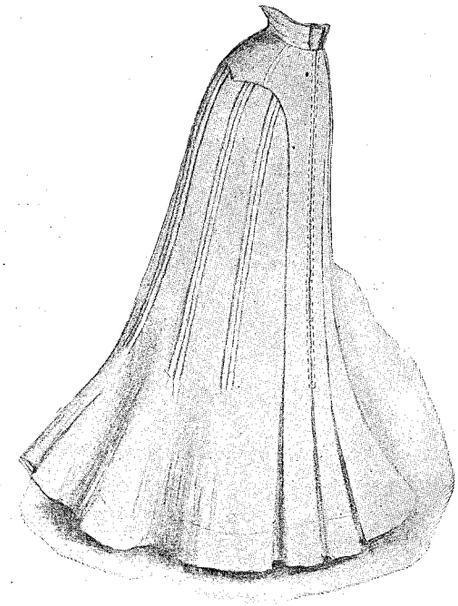

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The Literary Digest

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

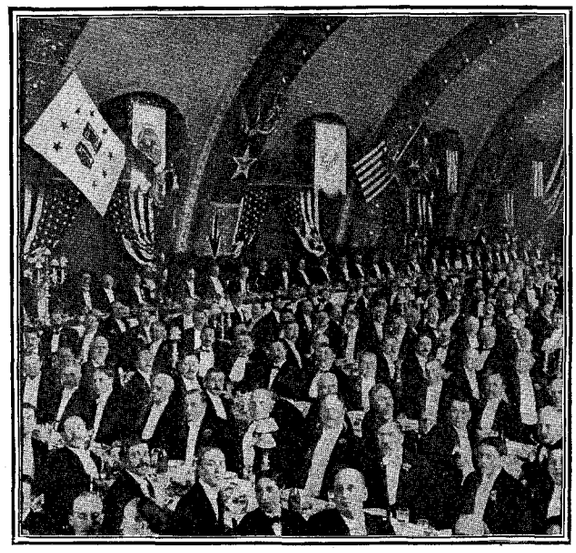
PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TO THE CHICAGO STRIKERS.

WHEN Mayor Dunne entered his office on the morning of May 11, he looked as if a great trouble had been lifted from his mind—the despatches report that his face was wreathed in smiles while his walk was brisker and his eyes were brighter than they had been for the "two weeks last past." The reason for this changed but cheerful appearance of Chicago's chief magistrate will be given in his own words. He said:

"The strike atmosphere has very materially cleared. I attribute this to President Roosevelt more than to any other individual. I indorse everything the President said yesterday to the laboring men who submitted to him a memorial. I indorse all that he said at last night's banquet. President Roosevelt is a great, strong, brave man. He has backbone. What he said has already had wonderful weight with the public."

The expressions to which Mayor Dunne ascribed such potent and beneficial effect were contained in the speech that the President delivered at the Iroquois banquet, and in his reply to the vigorous protest of the union labor men against the use of federal troops to quell the riot precipitated by the strike. This protest, which has been variously described as "impudent," "impertinent," "a gross presumption," and "a sullen defy" by papers that do not sympathize with the strike, was presented to Mr. Roosevelt during his short stay in Chicago, by a committee of labor leaders who, relying upon the fact that he was an honorary member of a union lodge, perhaps presumed too much upon his avowed sympathy for the workingman. The President had intended to receive the communication in silence, but stirred by what he styled its "unfortunate phrasing" he gave an immediate and impromptu reply, which settled all doubts as to his opinion of the "club and brick-bat" argument of strikers. The part of the memorial objected to was that which quoted the inflammatory address of Benjamin F. Butler, delivered to the workingmen of Lowell sixty odd years ago, wherein he exclaimed:

"You have your right arms and your torches, and by them we will blot out this accursed outrage. As God lives and I live, by the living Jehovah! if one man is driven from his employment by these men I will lead you to make Lowell what it was twenty-five years ago—a sheep pasture and a fishing place; and I will commence by applying the torch to my own house. Let them come on. As we are not the aggressors, we seek not this awful contest."



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PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AT THE DINNER TENDERED HIM IN CHICAGO BY THE *DEMOCRATIC IROQUOIS CLUB.*

"There need not lie the slightest apprehension in the hearts of the most timid," he said in his speech at this dinner, "that ever the mob spirit will triumph in this country. Those immediately responsible for dealing with the trouble must exhaust every effort in so dealing with it before call is made upon any outside body; but if ever the need arises, back of the city stands the State, and back of the State stands the nation." The President is indicated by the arrow.

The most significant sentences in the President's now famous reply were these:

"I am a believer in unions. I am an honorary member of one union. But the union must obey the law just as the corporation must obey the law, just as every man, rich or poor, must obey the law.

"In every effort of Mayor Dunne to prevent violence by mobs or individuals, to see that the laws are obeyed and that order is preserved, he has the hearty support of the President of the United States, and in my judgment he should have that of every good citizen of the United States.

"In upholding law and order, in doing what he is able to do to suppress mob violence in any shape or way, the mayor of Chicago, Mayor Dunne, has my hearty support. I am glad to be able to say this to you, gentlemen, before I say it to another body."

A truly remarkable fact to be noted in connection with President Roosevelt's vigorous and unequivocal denunciation of mob violence, is that it neither offended the strikers at Chicago nor any of

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the prominent labor leaders of the nation. Many of them have even emphatically approved the attitude which he has assumed. Pittsburg union men are especially in accord with his statements. Patrick Dolan, of the United Mine Workers, says:

"The President is right. He never uttered truer words than when he said that the laws had to be obeyed by rich and poor alike. While the President favors unionism, he will not tolerate lawlessness under the guise of unionism."

With similar expressions of approval, Mr. N. S. Glass, business agent of the Sheet Metal Workers' Union, remarks:

"No true union man can take offense at what the President said. I believe that he, as President, is doing more for trade-unions than any other occupant the White House ever had."

But the retention of his cordial relations with workingmen is not the only personal advantage gained by President Roosevelt as a result of his unpremeditated declarations on the Chicago strike. For some while back the opposition press has entertained misgivings as to his impartiality if he should be called upon to act. But when he publicly took the stand that both sides must obey the law, all apprehensive doubts were removed, and for the time being the land resounded with his praise. His reply to the strikers, which the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) calls a "timely rebuke," is dignified into a "notable public service" by the New York *Post* (Ind.). *The Post*, moreover, attributes the powerful effect of his utterances to his "personal popularity," and then compares his attitude to that of President Cleveland in 1894. Says *The Post:*

"Cleveland was not popular with the workingmen. His Administration's bond dealings in New York had aroused bitter resentment among the millions, to whom the very name of Wall Street is a taunt. When, therefore, the railway riots of that memorable July interrupted the transportation of the mails, President Cleveland ran the risk of being seriously misunderstood if he employed the federal troops; he would be charged with subservience to the railway managers, with allowing millionaires to foreclose their mortgage on his Administration. But with fine courage Cleveland brushed these small personal considerations aside, and stood for the law. No act of him as President ever commanded more instant and cordial approval. The impact of his mailed fist upon the faces of Debs and his following came with a swiftness and directness that left a wound yet unhealed. Since July, 1894, every mob leader in the United States has trembled at the word 'army.' President Roosevelt has not yet been asked to make such a grave decision as rested with Cleveland. The Governor of Illinois has not called upon him for help, and there is no clear case of interference with either the mails or interstate commerce. But President Roosevelt's plain talk is proof that if the emergency shall arise he will not fall a whit behind Cleveland in promptness and vigor."

TEAMSTERS' SIDE OF THE STRIKE.

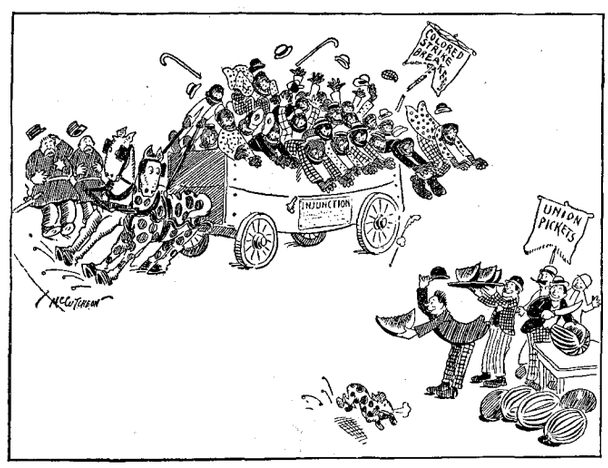
WHEN Mayor Dunne of Chicago issued his proclamation of May 6 announcing the appointment of a committee to investigate the strike and make public findings of "conditions precedent and existing," the Socialists and union labor men were elated because they understood, from certain significant terms of the proclamation, that the mayor had officially recognized the fact that the striking teamsters had some claims to justice on their side of the controversy that should be given careful and respectful consideration. The tone of the union and Socialistic press is considerably different from that of the papers whose comment was considered in these columns last week. Some of the more conservative papers, too, do not hesitate to criticize the employers, especially for their importation of negro labor. Thus the Chicago *Tribune* says:

"Theoretically the employers have the right to import negroes, Malays, Hottentots, or bushmen and give them temporary work in the streets of Chicago as 'strike-breakers.' Practically it is not expedient that anything of the kind should be done. Race prejudice often rises superior to law. It is narrow, vindictive, unjustifiable, and should not be encouraged, but it can not be gainsaid that it exists. It always will exist, and it is especially bitter in a community like this in times like these. The strikers, knowing that the negro teamsters are to be employed only temporarily, and that they are mercenaries, some of whom are bad characters and supposed to be armed, will resort to extreme measures.

"*The Tribune* does not think any provocation of the kind should be offered. There are enough white men in the country who really want employment to fill the vacancies that exist in Chicago. Their services should be solicited."

Many other equally conservative papers criticize this feature of the strike with equal severity, and agree with *The Times-Democrat* of New Orleans, which declares that "the spectacle of armed negroes on wagons threatening white persons is one calculated to arouse the worst passions in the dominant race, and to lead to bloodshed and murder. It should never have been permitted to become a part of the trouble in Chicago, for its invariable result is to encourage disrespect for law and to lead to violence."

So much for the strike-breakers. As to the justification for the strike and riots precipitated by the strikers, there does not seem to be any room for doubt or argument in the minds of the Socialists and other professed friends of labor. "The cause," exclaims *The Socialist* of Toledo, "was a broken agreement between master and man. Not an agreement broken by workers, but by the capitalists, those boasted conservers of morality and good faith." As the teamsters' strike was begun out of sympathy for a garment workers' strike, this reference to a "broken agreement" evidently



ONE WAY TO BREAK UP THE STRIKE-BREAKERS.
—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

THE POINT OF VIEW.
—May in the Detroit *Journal*.

STRIKE REFLECTIONS ILLUSTRATED.

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POSSIBLE EXPLANATION OF THE DELAY IN THE GREAT SEA FIGHT.

Maybe Admirals Togo and Rozhdestvensky are too busy reading the war news.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

WHEN TOGO AND ROZHDESTVENSKY MEET.

—Davenport in the New York *Evening Mail*.

CARTOONS ON THE EVE OF BATTLE.

refers to the latter trouble. The Chicago *Public* (Single Tax) criticizes as follows the methods adopted by the employers for crushing the teamsters' strike:

"What the motive of the employers may have been it is not easy to say. Their animosity toward the teamsters' union and that of the team owners (which worked together very exasperatingly to mercantile interests) might sufficiently explain their readiness to facilitate a plan for crushing those cooperating organizations. But the manipulators of this crushing program are quite freely accused of ulterior designs. They are suspected of intending to involve Mayor Dunne in such embarrassments, political and official, as to balk his municipal ownership policy. They are thought even to have intended entangling President Roosevelt in the alternative of angering organized labor by calling out Federal troops or of giving the railroad interests a leverage against him for refusing to call troops out."

The Socialist of the same city also attributes the cause of the strike to the far-seeing designs of the capitalists, and then continues:

"Whatever the final result of the present contest, the Socialist, both in and out of the union, knows and understands thoroughly that it will settle nothing. He knows that so long as the capitalists own and control the opportunities to work, that strikes, lockouts, boycotts, black lists, injunctions, bull-pens, police clubs, militia bayonets, and general contempt from the capitalist class and their retainers will be the common portion of the real wealth-producers. Still he is hopeful, for he knows in the end the workers will learn how to fight, and see the necessity of possessing themselves of the essential implements of war—the powers of government."

Count Cassini Replaced.—In spite of the surprise manifested in Washington at the unexpected event, the despatches from St. Petersburg declare that the transfer of Count Cassini to the embassy at Madrid, and the nomination of Baron Rosen to succeed him as ambassador to the United States, were substantially decided upon several months ago. Nothing, however, but the usual formal and stereotyped phrases modified to fit the particular case were used in making the change. So the inference generally adopted by the press seems to be that the Czar was prompted by reasons of state which he did not deem it politic or otherwise advisable to make public. The suggestion emanating from friends of Count Cassini that this move should be considered as a promotion is not treated seriously, for as the New York *Press* asserts: "It is a considerable stretch of the cheerful fiction of diplomatic courtesy to speak of the transfer from a first-class post like Washington to a fourth-class power like Spain" as an honor to be sought and gloried over. A general belief is gaining ground that the Count was superseded by the Baron with the hope and purpose that the change would place at Washington one who could check and probably turn the great tide of popular sentiment that has set against Russia in America.

AMERICAN VIEWS OF FRENCH NEUTRALITY.

FRANCE may have been technically within her rights in harboring Rozhdestvensky's squadron in Kamranh Bay and other ports along its route from the Baltic, but our newspapers seem to be pretty generally agreed that the French style of neutrality has proved so valuable to Russia as to cast doubt upon its title to being neutrality at all. It is the belief of many officials in Washington, according to *The Sun's* correspondent, that the French assistance to Rozhdestvensky "will result in a claim against France by Japan at the end of the war." This assistance has been of such service to Russia that "it would not be very much worse for the Japanese if France were openly at war with them," declares the Hartford *Times;* and the New York *Times* remarks that "it is conceivable that the result of the decisive naval conflict between Russia and Japan might depend upon the aid and comfort received by the Russian squadron through the violation of French neutrality." "Rozhdestvensky could never have got across the Indian Ocean, or having crossed it he could never have hoped to cover the three thousand miles which separate Saigon from Vladivostok without French assistance, and whatever peril to Japan his presence in Asiatic waters embodies has been created by the failure of the French Government to respect the obligations of neutrality," believes the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, and so think many other American papers. The New York *Globe* brings the question home very forcibly by asking what we would have done if Germany had allowed a Spanish fleet to use the Caroline Islands as a base for preparations to destroy Dewey's squadron in 1898; and declares

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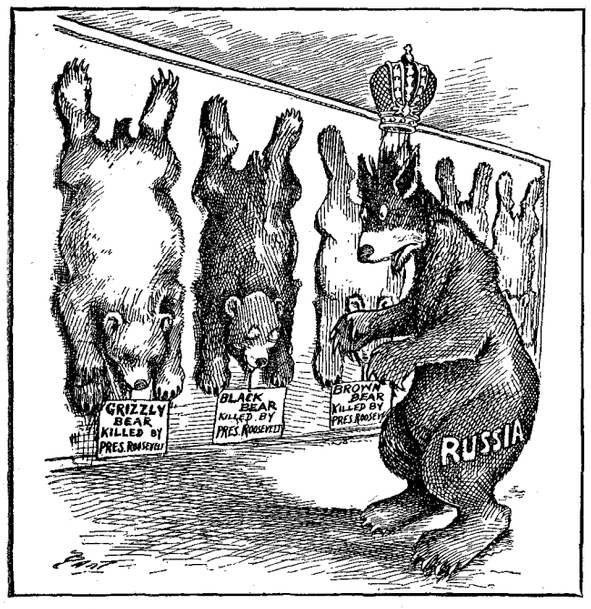


A GLOOMY OUTLOOK.

THE RUSSIAN BEAR—"And they say he is to arbitrate for me. Heaven help me!" —Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

SUGGESTIVE

that an ultimatum, and perhaps war, would have followed within a month.

The Springfield *Republican* thinks that the French violated the spirit of their own neutrality regulations in this instance. It says:

"The French neutrality regulations, while not embracing any 24-hour rule, contain strong clauses prohibiting the use of French waters as a naval base. 'In no case,' say these rules, 'can a belligerent make use of a French port . . . for a warlike object . . . or to carry out therein . . . work intended to increase its fighting power.' Belligerent ships 'must abstain from all inquiry regarding the forces, position, and resources of their enemies . . . in a word, they must abstain from making the place of their residence a base for any operation whatever against the enemy.' While the same rules provide that a belligerent may be revictualed and sold enough supplies to meet the needs of the crew for subsistence, and that enough repairs may be made to insure the safe navigation of the ship, it is wholly contrary to the spirit of the regulations that a French bay should be used for 10 days or more by a great fleet for the purpose of putting it into a fighting condition in proximity to the enemy's home waters."

The French assistance to Rozhdestvensky is described in the following remarkable despatch from the New York *Sun's* correspondent at Hongkong, a despatch which the French authorities at Saigon refused to transmit from that place. Says the correspondent:

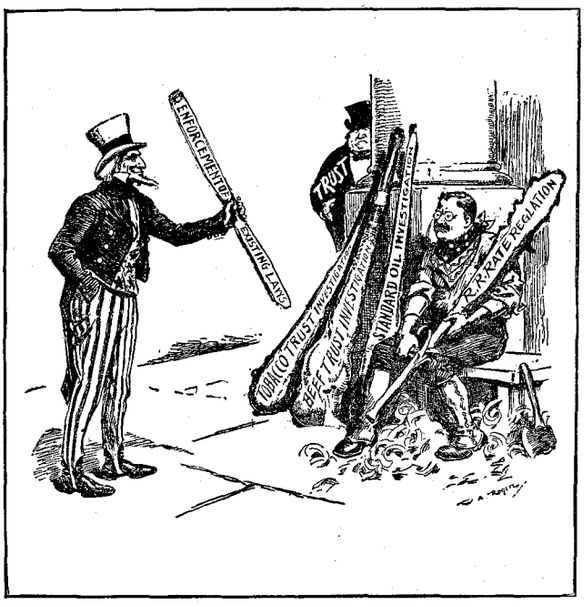
"My visit to Kamranh Bay and my personal observations have convinced me that without French assistance in allowing the Baltic fleet to rendezvous at Kamranh Bay and to receive the fullest supplies of coal, cattle, water, and fresh and other provisions, and to make full use of the French telegraphs, the Russian fleet would have been in sad straits. When they arrived on April 15 they were dangerously short of supplies.

"The fact that Kamranh is a magnificent bay, which is held by the Marquis Bartélemy Pontalis, who as concessionaire is allowed to receive cargo and transship it without its passing through the French customs, suggests prearrangement, with the knowledge of the French. Immense quantities of coal and other stores have been stored at Saigon, with the full knowledge of the French authorities that they were for the use of the Baltic fleet, for months past, ready for transshipment.

"The reprovisioning of the Russian vessels proceeded under the direction of Prince Lieven, captain of the interned Russian cruiser *Diana*. He was assisted by Ginsberg, a Russian naval contractor, who came to Saigon for the purpose. The captains of French and German vessels received enormous sums for carrying the stores from Saigon to Kamranh Bay.

"During nearly the whole time the fleet was replenishing its supplies no attempt was made by the French Government to check this violation of neutrality until I cabled to *The Sun* what was actually occurring. Then, about April 23, Admiral De Jonquières, the French naval commander, advised the Russians to cease taking aboard supplies and to hasten their departure from French territorial waters. The admiral then left for Whatrang, after arranging with an agent at Kamranh Bay to telegraph him when the Russians left.

"Instead of leaving, the Russians continued their work as before. On the average three transports arrived daily, and war-ships entered the harbor, coaled and departed, using the harbor as a



UNCLE SAMUEL—"Did you overlook this one, Theodore?" —Rogers in the New York *Herald*.

AFTERTHOUGHTS

base. Admiral De Jonquières returned on April 24, after further remonstrances had been made to France by Japan. The Russians left the following morning, thus having had ten days in which to receive the fullest supplies. They only left, however, when their transports were empty.

"Your correspondent personally boarded the French steamer *Quangnam*, which had a full cargo of contraband, which was being discharged under the superintendence of two Russian paymasters. Junks and other boats were carrying these supplies to the Russian cruisers in the presence of the French flagship, the cruiser *Descartes*. This wide stretching of neutrality enabled the Russians to proceed and intercept neutral vessels. The Russians are now fully stocked, thanks to the French allowing them for ten days to convert Kamranh Bay practically into a Russian naval base."

ADMINISTRATION DIFFERENCES ON RAILROAD CONTROL.

THE discussion of federal control of railroads reached a particularly interesting stage last week. The renewed interest was awakened by a supposed conflict which was detected between President Roosevelt's words and the public utterances of two of his cabinet officers on the rates question. At the banquet of the American Railway Guild, Mr. Morton premised his remarks with the following statement: "It will not be amiss for me to say something of the attitude of the President on the railroad question." And shortly thereafter he declared: "If all vicious discrimination can be abolished, the question of rates will take care of itself." In commenting upon this statement, which at the time seemed to be authoritative, *The World-Herald* (Dem.) of Omaha says:

"This, it will be seen at a glance, is far less comprehensive than

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the views heretofore attributed to the Chief Executive. It means, virtually, an abandonment of the vital principle of the Esch-Townsend bill, that the Interstate Commerce Commission be given the rate-making power."

Many other papers also professed to see a "real inconsistency" between the secretary's utterance and the position assumed by the President; and as a result there was intense satisfaction among the foes of the Administration over what they claimed to be a serious breach between prominent members of the Republican party on the issue which bids fair to be the most active when Congress meets again. But the elation over this incident soon gave place to doubt. Upon his emergence from the wildernesses of Colorado and by the time he reached Chicago he and Secretary Taft, his *alter ego* at Washington, had placed themselves so emphatically on record that the New York *World* remarks:

"President Roosevelt renewed his railroad-rates campaign with a broadside from Denver, and Secretary Taft opened up almost simultaneously at the other end of the line before the International Railway Congress at Washington. From now on the Administration evidently purposes to force the fighting. The one pressing and important reform in the railroad situation, President Roosevelt emphatically repeats, is Federal supervision and regulation of rates through the Interstate Commerce Commission, with power to enforce new rates at once. The railroads, he says, are 'highways of commerce,' and while in private hands must be put under close public control."

The World, however, continues "with a Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce avowedly hostile to his policy Mr. Roosevelt is assured of what he would call a 'bully fight' next winter." And this view is entertained by many other papers, especially on account of the legal difficulties involved in rate control, of which

VACATION IS OVER.
—Evans in the Cleveland *Leader*.

OF A STRENUOUS

some were pointed out by Attorney-General Moody in his much-discussed opinion that he submitted to the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce. In substance the attorney-general's understanding of the law is to the effect that the rate-making power over railroads is a legislative and not a judicial function, and so can not be delegated nor "constitutionally conferred upon the courts of the United States, either by way of original or appellate jurisdiction." But "the lawmaking body, having enacted into law the standard of charges which shall control, may entrust to an administrative body not exercising in the true sense judicial power the duty to fix rates in conformity with that standard." And then when any rate or rates have been fixed by legislative authority, the courts have power to investigate them, and to determine "whether they are such as would be confiscatory of the property of the carriers, and if they are judicially found to be confiscatory in their effect, to restrain their enforcement. Any law which attempts to deprive the courts of this power is unconstitutional."

The New York *Times* (Dem.) declares that this opinion bespeaks a division in the Republican household, and believes it will put a damper on legislative action. It says:

"Indeed, the more the statesmen of the Senate and House study the attorney-general's opinion the less inclined they will be to sit down and draw a bill. The pen of an Esch or a Townsend might not falter, but the hand of any man of sense or experience in affairs would surely hesitate and draw back at the point where the 'maximum future charges' would have to be put in. The attorney-general's opinion will not tend to increase congressional confidence in the propriety and constitutional possibility of enacting into law the policy insisted upon by Mr. Roosevelt. The President himself, if he attentively studies his attorney-general's opinion, will very likely find his enthusiasm somewhat cooled and sobered by the principles it lays down and the limitations it draws."

This adverse view of the case, however, is not entertained by Republican editors. The Chicago *Tribune* asserts that "it is the opinion of the attorney-general that Congress has unquestioned power to do all that the President recommended it should do."

Secretary Morton has announced that he will resign from the Cabinet next fall. Many think that this is due to his differences with the President on the railroad-rate question.

CLUB-WOMEN'S REPLIES TO MR. CLEVELAND.

IN reply to ex-President Cleveland's advice to women to give more attention to their homes and less to clubs (considered in these columns two weeks ago) the club-women advise him to stick to some subject that he knows something about—fishing, for example—and not try to meddle with their affairs. Mr. Cleveland once said that angling puts a man into a "contemplative and philosophical mood," and one observer of the situation remarks that the volley of feminine flings that he is experiencing are likely to make him contemplate before he begins such a discussion again. Susan B. Anthony calls the ex-President's ideas "ridiculous," and says that woman is the best judge of what her sphere should be;

"Delighted he's gone." "Delighted with the trip." "Delighted he's coming."
ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL.
—Morgan in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*.

VACATION.

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and Mrs. James Frake, president of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs, says that Mr. Cleveland "should be excused on the ground of his ignorance of the subject." Mrs. George Benedict Carpenter declares that "the woman's club is the greatest educator I know," and another critic thinks he "would do better to write a treatise on ducks." Some of the critics go so far as to denounce Mr. Cleveland's favorite pastime. Mrs. Sarah Platt Decker, president of the Missouri Federation of Women's Clubs, says: "I have heard of families that starved because the fathers went fishing all the time. We should condemn fishing. Fishing is a terrible thing!"

"In Mr. Cleveland's view, evidently," remarks *The Woman's Journal* (Boston), "man is the human race, and woman is merely a gift to it. Her appointed sphere is ministration to man, and if she wants to do anything else in addition, it is restlessness and rebellion against her 'ordained lot.' This is the keynote of the whole article." *The Federation Bulletin* (Lowell, Mass.) replies at length to Mr. Cleveland's denunciation of the National Federation of Women's Clubs, and the following paragraphs show the general tone of the whole editorial:

"Has it really come to this? Are Julia Ward Howe and Mary A. Livermore to be lectured on the nature of home and motherhood by Grover Cleveland? Have we forgotten our history of the United States, or are we living in a kind of crystal maze where the laws of proportion are lost? It must be a new case of Alice in Wonderland.

"And then the innocence of it all—such a judge, assuming to discuss such a question, about which he manifestly knows nothing, and concerning which, with his boasted conservatism, he ought to be the last man in the world to express an opinion—when all is done, and the laborious fifteen-minute investigation is over, he brings in the cheering verdict that our federation is not only harmful, but harmful in a way that directly menaces the integrity of our homes and the benign disposition and character of our wifehood and motherhood. . . . . .

"But after all, what has Mr. Cleveland to say about the home; from what standpoint does he view it, and whose home is it for which he pleads? It is the plea of a man who speaks from a purely selfish standpoint, as tho he were afraid his wife might become a club-woman. All that he says is well enough, so far as it goes; it is simply what we have taught all our lives. If he had taken a leaf from our programs he could not have followed our teachings more servilely than he has, on the points which he touches. But he stops at the standpoint of a selfish man, who can see nothing beyond himself and his own idea of personal welfare. Where, so far as his plea is concerned, are we to find the wants of others than ourselves? Where are the claims of the desolated and ruined homes for which we have striven? What of the three million working women and children for whom we have stood, as—between them and their greedy oppressors—we have demanded that home should mean something for the poor and downtrodden, for the weary and the defenseless, as well as for wealthy publishers and ex-Presidents of the United States. What does Mr. Cleveland know about home in any wider sense than his own? What does he know about the years of labor by which we have helped to secure the passage of laws in twenty States, protecting the homes of the future by rescuing children six years of age from the horrors of child labor in the mills? But for our help many of these bills never could have passed, and good judges say that we have the only consistent program of national child labor legislation now in existence. . . . . .

"Is it necessary for us to say to any one in America, except Mr. Cleveland, that we are not a political organization, that we are not a suffrage organization, and we are not a social organization? If we are not a religious and a philanthropic organization, in the fullest sense of those words, then there are none such in our country. Our critic thinks that woman's duties lie in the rearing of children and in influencing men toward the ends of citizenship. Indeed! Perhaps he will tell us who it was that reared our families, and who it is that are the mothers of the distinguished men of this generation?"

"THERE, NOW!"

Cleveland has made himself the target for attacks by nearly all women's organizations. —Bowers in the Indianapolis *News*.

In all the current discussion of race suicide and the mission of women, it is interesting to note this criticism of President Roosevelt from *Club Life*, official organ of the California Federation of Women's Clubs:

"The ridiculous spectacle of the President of the United States galloping over the country, urging women to bear more children, is counteracted to some extent by the spirit of rebellion it has developed in the minds of many women. These women, too, are the ones who 'have all the rights they want.' Women who have never taken the least interest in national affairs, or any remark of a President or any other prominent man, unless it was of some fad, are in open rebellion, and on all sides the remark may be heard, 'It is none of his business.'"

ENEMIES OF THE PURE-FOOD BILL.

IN the crusade against food adulteration and poisoning that is now filling the magazines with articles on jams, pickles, baked beans, etc., some of the writers are asking who the guilty parties are who have blocked the pure-food bills in Congress for the past twenty years. It seems to be easier for the Senate to declare a war than to outlaw poisoned food, says Henry Irving Dodge, in *The Woman's Home Companion*, and he finds the reason for it in the fact that the blenders of whiskies, patent-medicine men, and makers of adulterated foods and drugs have "influenced" the Washington legislators in various ways, chiefly by campaign contributions. A fund of $250,000, he hears, is being raised to defeat the present pure-food bill. Edward Lowry, writing in *The World's Work*, says that the chief opponents of the bill at the last session were Senators Aldrich, Lodge, Hale, Frye, Kean, Wetmore, and Penrose, while Senators Platt of Connecticut and Spooner opposed it on legal grounds, and some of the Southern Senators, Morgan, Bacon, Bailey, Blackburn, and Carmack, held that it infringed upon States' rights. Mr. Lowry ascribes most of the opposition to the influence of corporations that would be hurt by the measure. The Louisville *Courier-Journal* says of the cause of the bill's failure at the last session:

"Both friends and enemies of the bill say it was the whisky trust that did it, but they are not agreed as to what constitutes the whisky trust. One party says it consists of six straight whisky companies, the other says it is the rectifiers. There has been a good deal of controversy whether alcohol is food or not, and even those who say that it is admit that the food element is very small. Still it seems to be conceded that the producers of alcohol take the liveliest interest in the pure food bill, and this for the sim-

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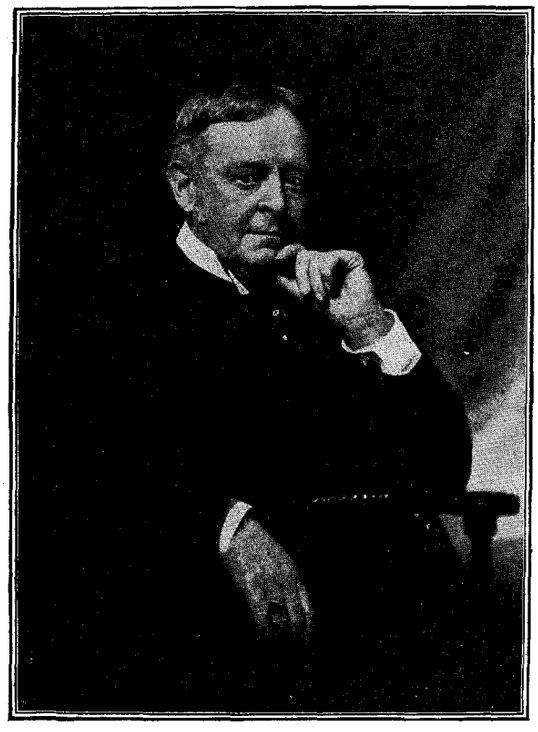
ple reason that it looks to purity in drinks and drugs as well as food. A Washington correspondent of the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* says that the cause of all the dissension is the proposition, strongly backed by the Government, to require compound or mixed liquors to be so labeled as to distinguish them from straight whisky. The law permits the production of these mixed liquors, but it is proposed that such liquors shall be plainly labeled. This the rectifiers oppose. It is also said that an effort will be made at the next session of Congress to impose an additional tax on such beverages."

MR. CHOATE'S HOME-COMING.

THE newspapers of England and America were invariably very friendly to Joseph H. Choate during the entire time that he served the United States as ambassador at the Court of St. James's, but they make a special occasion of his home-coming to be unusually expressive of their kindly feelings and high regard. All seem to think that "he has sustained the best traditions of American diplomacy," and has done more to create an era of good fellowship, and has enjoyed a greater popularity than did any of his predecessors, altho they include such famous Americans as Edward Everett, George Bancroft, John Lothrop Motley, James Russell Lowell, John Hay, James Monroe, John Quincy Adams, Martin Van Buren, and James Buchanan.

The remarkable success and unprecedented popularity attributed to Mr. Choate have naturally given rise to much discussion as to their causes, and, as a result, his traits, character, and capacities have been the subject of a great deal of friendly but critical investigation. Altho a motive for the unstinted praise heaped upon Mr. Choate has been found in the desire of the English press to maintain and strengthen the *entente cordiale* between the two nations, yet it is contended that this consideration should in no wise be taken into account in estimating the value of his services and in awarding him the honor that is due him from his undoubted worth. Perhaps the most careful and exhaustive examination of the reasons for Mr. Choate's success and popularity as an ambassador that has appeared in print is an article by Mr. R. H. Titherington, published in *Munsey's Magazine*. Mr. Titherington says in part:



AMBASSADOR CHOATE.

"He has made himself felt in England beyond the routine of diplomatic work, by his tact and geniality, by his rich fund of information, and, above all, by the force and the magnetism of his personality."

"When Mr. Choate was appointed to the most important position in our diplomatic service, he had had practically no experience of political life. He had never held office, elective or appointive, beyond a brief term as member of a state constitutional convention. He had been known purely as a lawyer—as the most brilliant and successful lawyer of the New York bar—and as a most graceful and skilful after-dinner speaker. He had been president of a semi-political club, and he had occasionally spoken at political meetings; but in no sense of the word was he a politician. . . . Yet when President McKinley offered him the post from which John Hay was retiring to become Secretary of State, Mr. Choate accepted it, altho it involved exchanging a very lucrative practise for a position that costs its holder more than its salary; and his success as an ambassador has been signal. . . . It takes an extraordinary man, a most extraordinary man, to make a successful ambassador. That is precisely the reason why no course of training can be trusted to develop one. The great ambassador, like the poet, is born and not made. It is because Mr. Choate possesses a unique personality, an exceptional mental and physical endowment, a rare combination of intellectual and social powers, that he will be remembered as one of our strongest representatives at the British court. . . . 'He who sows courtesy,' says an Eastern proverb, 'reaps friendship.' Not that Mr. Choate has ever sought to curry favor abroad by abating a jot of his Americanism. 'An American of the Americans,' a leading American resident of London recently called him. Nor has he relied upon the cheap commonplaces about 'Shakespeare and our common tongue' that have so often done duty upon international occasions. Mr. Choate has far too much originality to condescend to such trite platitudes. He has made himself felt in England, beyond the routine of diplomatic work, by his tact and geniality, by his wit and eloquence, by his rich fund of information, and above all by the force and the magnetism of his personality."

COMMERCIALIZING NIAGARA.

THE fear that Niagara Falls will run dry, because its waters are being diverted for industrial purposes, and the recent attempt of a power company to induce the New York State legislature to grant it the right to generate power at the falls, have aroused the newspapers. The bill to grant the right to the Niagara, Lockport & Lake Ontario Company came up at the recent session of the legislature, and in spite of the almost universal condemnation of the press, the Senate passed the "grab" by a single vote, cast by a senator who had four times voted against it. The despatches say that the session was marked by a riot of corruption. It is calculated that the promoters of the "grab" spent $150,000 in getting the bill through the Senate, and were ready to spend as much more to engineer it through the Assembly. The bill was before the Assembly when the legislature adjourned. The measure is blocked for the present, but the fight is expected to be renewed at the next session, and the belief is expressed by many that corruption will win in the end. The newspapers are unanimous in opposing the effort to commercialize the cataract.

The St. Paul *Pioneer Press* thinks that Niagara Falls is not so wholly at the mercy of the boodling New York legislators as may be inferred from the despatches. "The Niagara River," it says, "being a part of the international boundary, is subject to whatever regulations the United States and Great Britain may by treaty impose." The same paper believes that President Roosevelt "has full authority to order the suspension of any works affecting Niagara River until an agreement shall have been reached between the two governments." The Brooklyn *Eagle* declares that "electrical power is easily generated without the use of water, but it is impossible to create another Niagara," and it continues:

"In view of the inroads already made on the falls, and those now in progress on the Canadian side, preservative measures should be taken at once, and such as will guard against further danger of legislative gift to strangers of influence; for there is hardly a doubt that the grab bill is destined to appear in every successive legislature until the ability to grant it is removed from the law-making body of this State. The remedy lies in an international commission, representing the interests not of New York, but of the nation and Canada. It is useless to guard the falls from our side unless Canada joins in the effort to keep them. The slope of

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the river-bed throws a larger volume of water toward the Canadian side than toward the American fall, so that when a heavy draft is made, the American fall will go absolutely dry, as it has on one or two occasions; hence it is essential that Canada do her share in preserving the flow.

"The first step should be the cession of the Niagara shores to the United States Government, for use as a national park, for all peoples, forever. Canada has already parked a strip beside the fall, but is doing even less than New York to check vandalism and to prevent the overdraft of water. The disfigurements of commercialism on the British side are much worse than those on the American bank. Having effected a national park on our own border, it would be easier to secure an international control of the entire territory, and we could rely on the preservation of the cataract by the Federal authorities, as time has proved that we can not rely on the lawmakers of our State. It is a matter in which to urge speed, for if the delay is long the spoilers may secure the upper hand, as they have already come near to doing."

Earl Grey, Governor-General of Canada, recently said that "Canada has no desire to issue franchises which will be a detriment to the splendor and grandeur of the falls. The necessity of further development will have to be forcibly demonstrated before additional grants are made for the use of water on the Canadian side." This stand was strongly upheld by the Ontario Government when it refused to permit a Canadian company to develop 125,000 more horsepower from the falls. This attitude of the Canadian Government is heartily commended by the American press. The amount of water that is now being diverted from the falls is shown in the following quotation from the New York *Evening Post:*

"Dr. John M. Clarke, the State geologist, contributes to the April number of *The Popular Science Monthly* an article which expresses in mathematical terms the present danger to the falls. Dr. Clarke quotes 'a competent hydraulic engineer' to the effect that the abstraction of 40,000 cubic feet per second from the flow, as measured in past years, will bring the water down to rock bottom on the American fall, and twice that amount will leave the fall entirely dry. The two active American companies are permitted to consume 16,300 cubic feet per second, the three Canadian companies 32,100. This makes 48,000 cubic feet per second out of a total of 222,400 feet, the average of forty years' measurements. The Niagara, Lockport & Ontario Company, for whose benefit the bills of last year and this at Albany were drawn, would consume perhaps 10,000 cubic feet additional, and the projected power stations on the Canadian side, including presumably the plan just rejected, would have added 29,900. As it stands, according to Dr. Clarke, the use of water for power already authorized will leave the American falls 'a weakly, thin, white apron of waters,' while, had the American and Canadian companies been granted what they asked this winter, they would inevitably have destroyed the fall entirely on the American side, leaving, supposedly, ten feet of water or less on the Horseshoe."

Underfed School-children.—Mr. John Spargo has investigated for *The Independent* the sensational charge of Mr. Robert Hunter that there are from sixty to seventy thousand school-children in New York City who suffer daily from underfeeding, and says: "It is not a question of sixty or seventy thousand underfed school-children in New York, but of nearly three million children in the United States unfed and suffering in consequence from underdevelopment, physically and morally. Boston, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Chicago, Jersey City, these and scores of other cities are equally, in proportion to their size, confronted by this grave problem." Mr. Spargo does not give statistical data upon underfeeding of school-children. Unfortunately for the correction of the trouble no systematic inquiry has ever been made in America so as to enable him to be thus definite and precise. He has, however, succeeded, with the scant material at his command, in showing that "the evils of underfeeding and improper feeding, due to the destruction of the best features of our home life by our industrial conditions, are terrible in their magnitude and far-reaching influences." To illustrate the method of Mr. Spargo's investigation and to give some evidence of the condition he has discovered and condemns, we quote the following extract from his interesting article in *The Independent:*

"Principals and teachers have told me of children giving out, fainting from hunger and, when they were given wholesome and nourishing food, which they ate ravenously, being nauseated because they were not used to it. In one school where there is a special class of backward, defective children, provision has been made for feeding them. A fund has been created by the teacher, to which the children contribute their pennies, the balance being made up by the teacher and the principal. Every day at ten o'clock the children get a cup of hot milk each, and three times a week they get the products of the Girls' Cooking Class. Only after feeding them could the teacher begin to make progress with these defectives. She assured me that careful study and inquiry had led to the conclusion that there was generally, if not always, undernourishment and consequent physical underdevelopment to account for the mental underdevelopment of the children. Experiments in Boston have shown similar results."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

It seems that Russians are now at liberty to believe as they please, but will find it advisable not to.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

Evidently Judge Dunne could have witnessed the battle of Mukden without noticing any particular violence.—*The Detroit News.*

Attorney-General Moody says that Congress can regulate railway rates. It can if the railroads will let it.—*The New York World.*

Philadelphia has reached the condition where it is not only not pleased to be robbed, but almost indignant about it.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

If there were a free press in Warsaw it would certainly contain some amazed comments on this week's news from Chicago.—*The Providence Journal.*

Virginia Republicans say that they are going to elect a governor this fall. This must mean that they are going to vote the Democratic ticket.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

Possibly Mr. Schwab clinched that Russian contract for battleships by agreeing to provide some of the influential officials with bullet-proof shirts free of charge.—*The Washington Star.*

Called out on Strikes.—If President Roosevelt decides to act as umpire in that labor game at Chicago, his decision should be easily made. Three strikes have already been called on the teamsters.—*The Washington Post.*

"Mr. Roosevelt will yet take the life-blood out of the trusts," says a Republican organ. Such drastic measures are not necessary. Better results will be obtained if he will just take the water out of them.—*The New York American.*

Some of the commercial papers are thanking Russia for awarding the contract for the rebuilding of her navy to an American firm. We have a notion that the thanks should go to the Japs, who made that contract possible.—*The Washington Post.*

HANDICAPPED.
—Rogers in *Harper's Weekly.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

SHAW'S IMPEACHMENT OF SHAKESPEARE.

MR. GEORGE BERNARD SHAW, the well known critic, novelist, and playwright, who finds unfailing pleasure in jogging accepted opinion in regard to every subject he touches, is now attracting his share of attention in consequence of a lecture on "Shakespeare," delivered recently at the Kensington Town Hall, London. As his fellow critics were not as accurate as he could wish in reporting his views, Mr. Shaw published in the London *Daily News* "a very brief summary of what I actually did maintain." This summary, further condensed, is as follows:

"That the idolatry of Shakespeare which prevails now existed in his own time, and got on the nerves of Ben Jonson.

"That Shakespeare found that the only thing that paid in the theater was romantic nonsense, and that when he was forced by this to produce one of the most effective samples of romantic nonsense in existence—a feat which he performed easily and well—he publicly disclaimed any responsibility for its pleasant and cheap falsehood by borrowing the story and throwing it in the face of the public with the phrase, 'As You Like It.'

"That Shakespeare tried to make the public accept real studies of life and character in—for instance—'Measure for Measure' and 'All's Well That Ends Well,' and that the public would not have them, and remains of the same mind still, preferring a fantastic sugar doll like Rosalind to such serious and dignified studies of women as Isabella and Helena.

"Not, as has been erroneously stated, that I could write a better play than 'As You Like It,' but that I actually have written much better ones, and, in fact, never wrote anything, and never intend to write anything, half so bad in matter. (In manner and art nobody can write better than Shakespeare, because, carelessness apart, he did the thing as well as it can be done within the limits of human faculty.)

"That to any one with the requisite ear and command of words, blank verse, written under the amazingly loose conditions which Shakespeare claimed, with full liberty to use all sorts of words, colloquial, technical, rhetorical, and even obscurely technical, to indulge in the most far-fetched ellipses and to impress ignorant people with every possible extremity of fantasy and affectation, is the easiest of all known modes of literary expression, and that this is why whole oceans of dull bombast and drivel have been emptied on the head of England since Shakespeare's time in this form by people who could not have written 'Box and Cox' to save their lives.

"That Shakespeare's power lies in his enormous command of word music, which gives fascination to his most blackguardly repartees and sublimity to his hollowest platitudes, besides raising to the highest force all his gifts as an observer, an imitator of personal mannerisms and characteristics, a humorist, and a storyteller.

"That Shakespeare's weakness lies in his complete deficiency in that highest sphere of thought, in which poetry embraces religion, philosophy, morality, and the bearing of these on communities, which is sociology. That his characters have no religion, no politics, no conscience, no hope, no convictions of any sort. That there are, as Ruskin pointed out, no heroes in Shakespeare. That his test of the worth of life is the vulgar hedonic test, and that, since life can not be justified by this or any other external test, Shakespeare comes out of his reflective period a vulgar pessimist, oppressed with a logical demonstration that life is not worth living, and only surpassing Thackeray in respect of being fertile enough, instead of repeating '*Vanitas Vanitatum*' at second hand, to word the futile doctrine differently and better in such passages as 'Out, out, brief candle.' Finally, that this does not mean that Shakespeare lacked the enormous fund of joyousness which is the secret of genius, but simply that, like most middle-class Englishmen bred in private houses, he was a very incompetent thinker and took it for granted that all inquiry into life began and ended with the question, 'Does it pay?' Which, as I could have told him, and as Mr. Gilbert Chesterton could have told him, is not the point. Having worked out his balance-sheet and gravely concluded that life's but a poor payer, etc., and thereby deeply impressed a public which, after a due consumption of beer and spirits, is ready to believe everything maudlin is tragic, and everything senseless sublime, Shakespeare found himself laughing and writing plays and getting drunk at the Mermaid much as usual, with Ben Jonson finding it necessary to reprove him for a too exuberant sense of humor."

MR. GEORGE BERNARD SHAW.

He complains that Shakespeare's characters "have no religion, no politics, no conscience, no hope, no convictions of any sort," and that Shakespeare himself shows "a complete deficiency" as a sociologist.

"We have been looking around for a Shakespeare that could be indorsed by the theatrical syndicate," remarks the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "yet never suspected that we had him in Mr. Shaw." Mr. Gilbert K. Chesterton, writing in the London *Daily News*, takes exception to Mr. Shaw's attitude as a Shakespearian critic, an attitude which he explains as "due to a certain psychological trait in Mr. Shaw which makes him unresponsive to a tone which is very especially the tone of Shakespeare." To quote further:

"Mr. Shaw maintains that Shakespeare wrote 'As You Like It' because he found that romantic nonsense paid, and gave it its title as an expression of contempt for the public taste. I say Shakespeare wrote romantic plays because Shakespeare was romantic; and I say that romantic plays paid because man is romantic. In these undemocratic days we can not grasp the possibility of the great man enjoying the same things as the ordinary man. Shakespeare enjoyed the same romance as the ordinary man, just as he enjoyed the same beer. And if Mr. Shaw really wished to compare himself with Shakespeare (which I think he never did) the comparison is really very simple. Mr. Shaw may be quite as extraordinary a man as Shakespeare; but he is only an extraordinary man. Shakespeare, like all the heroes, was an extraordinary man and an ordinary man too. . . . . .

"Mr. Shaw says that in manner nothing could be done better than 'As You Like It,' but in matter he himself would never do anything so bad. When I read this, I saw suddenly how simple is the whole mistake. I can only draw Mr. Shaw's attention to the fact that 'As You Like It' is poetry. What can anybody mean by talking of the matter or manner of a poem? I will give Mr. Shaw three lines out of 'As You Like It,' from the exquisite and irrational song of Hymen at the end:

> There is a joy in Heaven
> When earthly things made even
> Atone together.

"Limit the matter to the single incomparable line 'When earthly

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things made even.' And I defy Mr. Shaw to say which is matter and which is manner. The matter is quite as artistic as the manner, and the manner is quite as solid and spiritual as the matter. The meaning is essential to the words; the words would not be so good if they happened to mean, 'There are six tom-cats in the back garden.' But the words are quite equally essential to the meaning. If the words, 'When earthly things made even' were presented to us in the form of 'When terrestrial affairs are reduced to an equilibrium,' the meaning would not merely have been spoilt, the meaning would have entirely disappeared. This identity between the matter and the manner is simply the definition of poetry. The aim of good prose words is to mean what they say. The aim of good poetical words is to mean what they do not say. When Shakespeare says (in one of the long philosophical speeches which Mr. Shaw does not quote because they do not happen to be pessimistic),

> For valor is not Love a Hercules
> Still climbing trees in the Hesperides—

it is difficult, or rather impossible, to use any other language, to express what he conveys. You can not convey a sense of sunrise and an ancient hope and the colors of the ends of the earth. But if Mr. Shaw thinks that the lines mean, 'Is not the sexual instinct like Hercules in the matter of valor, and is it not like him in the garden of the Hesperides and climbing a tree?' I can assure him most sincerely of his mistake."

SIGNIFICANT TENDENCIES IN AMERICAN FICTION.

AFTER reading "with care" some sixty new novels, both English and American, Mary Moss, a writer in *The Atlantic Monthly* for May, endeavors to find "suggestions of a certain definable motion where, at a glance, all seemed cross-current, eddy, and purposeless back-water, defying orderly classification." Her first step toward classifying the fiction under consideration is the obvious geographical division of English from American. We will note here only some of her findings in regard to the latter. We read:

"America again presents infinite subdivisions, East, West, North, South, with a fragment of unadulterated New England left over from a brilliant past. This speciously simple arrangement, however, is rendered highly complex by so mechanical a factor as, to state it baldly, cheap flats in New York. Yet we must no more suppose that paying a poll-tax in Manhattan transforms your Western man into a New Yorker, than that myriads of Southern romancers are changed into Yankees by living in the vicinity of Washington Square. Nevertheless there is one significant effect from this steady tide of immigration, namely, the tendency of many young Eastern writers to detach themselves from their own geographical group, and drift over to the larger and livelier body now crystallizing into a recognizable Western school. This, needless to say, does not apply to those men hailing from the East who choose Western subjects. Mr. Owen Wister, treating of cowboys and biscuit-shooters, frankly does so from his own point of view as a sympathetic and impressionable outsider, who no more belongs in the West than Mr. Thompson-Seton in a menagerie. The influence lies far deeper, so deep that much contemporary fiction, bearing every hall-mark of the Western school, proves on inquiry to be written in the East, by an Easterner. It is an unexpected phase of assimilation! The Southern school, on the contrary, like the Jewish faith, preserves its own characteristics, but makes no converts, leaving the West to absorb into its ranks many waverers whose tendencies and convictions do not bind them firmly to another standard.

"Here we at once come upon a vital difference between England and America. The average colonial writer, moving to London, is apt to keep his own flavor, but seldom acquires an influence over accepted standards. . . . It is hard to imagine a body of Australians or Afrikanders wielding such power as now belongs to companies of able young Westerners pitching their tents in New York. Of course the cause is not far to seek, it may even be a by-product of our famous national humor. Having achieved no definite standard of our own, the majority of us are open to every passing impression. This has its good side. We are highly alive, inapt to fall into ruts. . . . It is because we have not aimed at establishing a standard . . . that the Hoosier actually exerts more influence upon New York than New York upon the Hoosier. Lacking vigor and conviction, the representatives of conservatism lie at the mercy of every untrammeled young free lance who comes out of the West, to rescue American fiction from the unpopular and un-American superstition that literature should strive to be literary."

It will be clear from the above quotations that a geographical classification of current American fiction presents difficulties and inconsistencies. Turning, then, to another basis for her classification, the writer groups the American volumes read under some five heads, as follows: The historical novel; the specialized sketch; the special local story; the novel devoted to social research; and the financial novel. This last group she finds most significant of all. "These books of the market-place signal the opening of new territory to fiction. . . . We have heard the expression, but never before have we actually heard 'money talk'!" This phase of American fiction the writer finds in essence in Mr. Lorimer's "Old Gorgon Graham," a series of letters "blending the wisdom of those two great ethical teachers, Benjamin Franklin and Lord Chesterfield." To quote further:

"Could any advice be sounder? That honesty is the best policy stands proved on every page, through the illumining medium of hog. In fact, it is impossible to imagine an atmosphere more thoroughly basted with clean, wholesome, American lard. Old Graham uses a direct style, his anecdotes are apt and laughter-provoking. He represents the fine flower of our honest American merchant with his own wit, his own standards, and his own fathoming of heaven, earth, and hell by the length of his own pocket foot-rule. You read every letter with zest, respecting the ability with which it has been conceived and carried out, to feel in the end infinitely debased by tolerance of an odious and unreverent materialism. The young man who follows old Graham's advice will live cleanly, work indomitably, will avoid all pretense, and be a just, appreciative master. But if this world be only as old Graham sees it, why should our young man take such pains to deny himself? True, that advice will make him richer, but might he not reasonably prefer a few millions less and—a good time? Perhaps, after all, the old-fashioned wallowing stye pig had quite as much comfort as the prophylactic article of modern commerce. If all of life be mere balancing profit and loss, why not count so many points of the game to the pleasures of self-indulgence? Such a book forms an inestimable piece of evidence in the history of second generations, and these are at present a dominant note in our national life. Apparently without intention, Mr. Lorimer exposes the source of their unspeakable, contagious vulgarity and materialism. A taste for frenzied application is rarely transmitted, and Grahams' philosophy, leaving the soul without guidance or nourishment, produces complete atrophy of a member grown useless, and therefore cumbersome. This philosophy is all the more dangerous, since old Graham has every domestic virtue and a set of morals entirely tallying with the police code and the Ten Commandments."

This question of the ethical bearing of Mr. Lorimer's philosophy suggests to the writer "a plausible theory as to why, in spite of their talents, many of our younger writers continually fail to produce books of serious, lasting worth." She says:

"May it not be that we have reached a new plane? Does not all this point to a really new drift, an elimination of the personal element from fiction, and a substituting of aspects of human life illustrated by clever marionettes? Do not all these fields—the historical, animal, fisher folk, horticultural romance, the stock market—which are undoubtedly absorbing our best writers, at bottom form part of a tremendous scramble of an entire generation to escape from fundamental emotion—not merely an aversion to any manifestation, but from the smallest harboring of so alien and unallowed a sensation? Whether this hostility will eventually become a national trait, or whether it be a temporary phase, time alone can show. At present, undeniably, our novels as a whole truthfully depict a condition of which we hardly realize the force, until, thrown suddenly among people and literature of another race, we see with how much freer rein they treat their emotions. Hence, when our young writers dwell upon situation rather than people,

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instead of empirically classing this predilection as the sequela of too much Zola, should we not believe it the result neither of direct influence nor similar conditions, but a queer outcome of our national life, with an occasional and confusing likeness to the French realists? If Mr. Georg Brandes be right in saying 'Knowledge of the manner in which it' (the emotion of love) 'is apprehended and represented by any age is an important factor in any real understanding of the spirit of an age,' then the significance of this tendency to conventionalize or ignore can hardly be overrated. Are we perhaps drifting toward an almost Japanese standard of impersonality, without even a glimpse at Japan's standard of finish, in which as a guide to behavior, sheer exquisiteness supplants primary human impulse? A crude Japanese is inconceivable, would be intolerable. Crudeness can be excused only by the presence of purifying heat and passion. As music calls for instruments and the plastic arts can find substance only through certain mechanical devices, so fiction has hitherto been held to rely upon intense realization of people in the most intimately personal sense. Consequently, apart from style, a less fundamental question, the most striking feature of our fiction to-day proves to be an almost universal avoidance of personal quality (even to the point that one man's work frequently can not be distinguished from another's) and a steady ignoring of that discredited element in human affairs, purely human and personal emotion. That this avoidance leaves on the whole meager sustenance for ordinary appetites is constantly suggested by the disproportioned popularity of such cheap appeals to sentimentality as David Harum, Mrs. Wiggs, and Emmy Lou."

THE FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN CHATEAUBRIAND AND MADAME RÉCAMIER.

THE amours of French literary men furnish historic material which is sometimes neither pleasing nor wholesome. A striking exception is found in the beautiful friendship that existed between the author of the "Genius of Christianity" and Madame Récamier. "The last decade of René, Vicomte de Chateaubriand, was softened, illumined, and guarded by the unwearying solicitude of the most beautiful woman in the world, who was also marvelously kind—Julie Récamier," writes John J. a'Becket, in *The American Catholic Quarterly Review*. Their friendship, we are told, was of the warmest yet of the purest type. Says Mr. a'Becket:

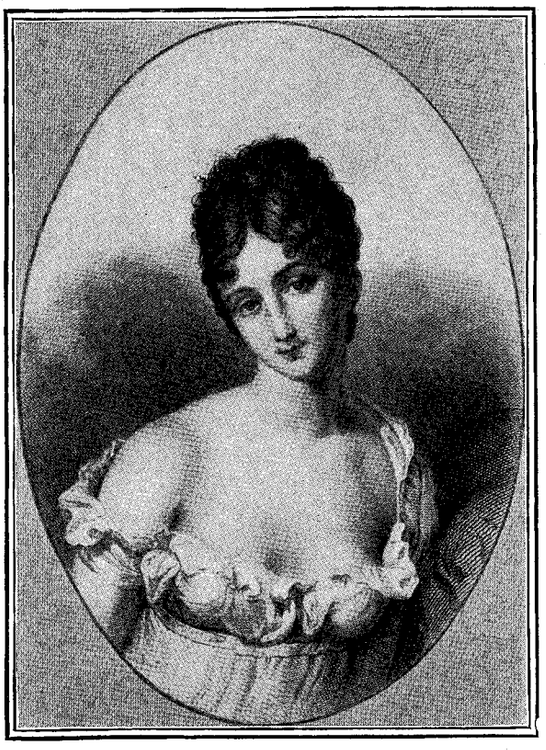
VICOMTE DE CHATEAUBRIAND,
Author of "The Genius of Christianity."

"From the letters to Mme. Récamier, written while he was at the Embassy in Rome, here is one extract to prove how endearingly and affectingly Chateaubriand could show his heart to his angelic friend. The epithet does not seem excessive. This extract can not but help to a just appreciation of the elevated friendship existing between this sensitive and gifted man and this woman, world famous for her beauty, yet lovelier in soul than in body:

"'When shall I cease to waste on the high roads the days that were given to me to make a better use of? I have spent with my eyes shut while I was rich; I thought the treasure inexhaustible. Now, when I see how it is diminished and how little time is left to me to lay at your feet, I feel a pain at my heart. But is there not a long existence after that on earth? A poor, humble Christian, I tremble before Michelangelo's "Last Judgment." I know not where I shall go, but wherever you are not I shall be very unhappy.'"

Madame Récamier was the darling of her time. When she was in London, admiring crowds used to follow her as she walked abroad in Kensington Gardens. The most eminent men of the day were counted among her devotees. We read:

"Benjamin Constant was passionately devoted to her, and the letters of this prominent man of the times were so intense that his descendants have stoutly protested against their publication. Then there was the grave, clean-hearted, dog-like fidelity of Bal-



MME. RÉCAMIER,
Whose friendship for Chateaubriand is said to have been one of the most beautiful to be found in the literary annals of France.

lanche until his passing, with Madame Récamier weeping at his side. Mathieu de Montmorency, in name, character, and ability of the highest nobility in France, said smilingly: 'Three generations of the Montmorency family have passed under the yoke. We are all wounded, but we do not all die.'

"Sainte-Beuve, who touched on the last but not least brilliant period of the salon of the Abbaye-aux-Bois, was evidently as fascinated as others by this innocent Circe, whose magic did not turn men into swine, but changed distinguished lovers into life-long friends. His essay on Mme. Récamier in the 'Causèries de Lundi' proves this. He asks if Madame Récamier ever loved? 'the chief and almost only question to be put in speaking of a woman. I boldly reply: No.' He then states that 'the need of loving belonging to every tender spirit became with her an infinite need of being loved, and a fervent wish to repay those who loved her by kindness. She always remained pure, but always preserved the desire of conquest and the gentle skill of winning hearts—let us say the word, her coquetry; but (may orthodox doctors forgive the expression) it was a coquetry of the angels.'"

Bernadotte, King of Sweden, acknowledges his devotion to her General Massena begged of her a white ribbon from her gown and wore it at the siege of Genoa; and Wellington, the Iron Duke, wrote to her: "I confess, madame, that I do not much regret that business will prevent me from calling on you after dinner, because every time I see you I leave you more impressed with your charms and less disposed to give my attention to politics." During her later life Chateaubriand was her constant companion. "M. de Chateaubriand," says Sainte-Beuve, "was the center of her world, the great interest of her life, to which I will not say she sacrificed

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all the rest—she only sacrificed herself—but to which she subordinated everything." The writer of the article continues:

"Every day Chateaubriand wrote early in the morning to Mme. Récamier, just as, when he was ambassador at Rome, not a day passed without a letter to his absent friend. Every afternoon at three o'clock he went to see her. He said jokingly that 'his regularity was such that people on the Rue de Sèvres set their watches as they saw him pass.' This privileged honor was his alone. Rarely, and with his permission, some others were admitted.

"About the middle of 1846 Mme. Récamier was afflicted with a cataract, which gradually ruined her sight. About this time, too, an accident led to partial paralysis for René. Half-buried, then, before his complete descent into the tomb, his fiery and opinionated soul flamed strongly still. Mme. Mohl remarks on 'his beautiful white silky hair blown about by a cold wintry wind as he watched the doctor coming from Mme. Récamier in the Abbaye.' He would come in his carriage and be helped to his seat in the corner before any one arrived. There he sat listening, grave, possibly saturnine in his reserve, some ironic remark or keen question falling now and then from his lips. Chateaubriand had asked of God the grace of dying before his friend. She was the only close friend in his long life he was to predecease. Ballanche had prayed for the same favor. Both obtained it. . . . . .

"After his wife's death Chateaubriand wished Mme. Récamier to consecrate their long friendship by becoming his spouse. She most gently, most tenderly declined the honor. Her motive was still that of the most thoughtful friendship. She believed that his daily call on her supplied an incident in his life which alone interrupted its eventless routine."

THE REVOLUTIONARY SPIRIT IN FRENCH LITERATURE AND ART.

"THE impulse that demolished the Bastille has by no means spent itself," says Mr. Alvan Francis Sanborn in his recent book, "Paris and the Social Revolution." Every novel and volume of short stories that has appeared since the Franco-Prussian War, he claims, reveals some trace of the doubt, the trouble, and the protest of the period. Nor is this note confined to fiction. As the writer surveys the poetry, the criticism, and the drama of France he discovers that these also are permeated with revolutionary sentiments; and in the fields of painting and sculpture he finds the same tendency even more insistently evidenced. He suggests that it may be again the mission of France "to redeem (or appear to redeem) the world by a sort of vicarious atonement." As conspicuously exemplifying this spirit of revolt, Mr. Sanborn cites the writings of M. Anatole France, of whom we read:

"If you ask intellectual Frenchmen, without distinction of social position or political faith, who is the foremost French living man of letters, five out of the six will answer, without an instant's hesitation, Anatole France. Less pictorial, less colossal, and less epic than Zola, but more penetrating and more profound; esthetic and erudite (in the good old-fashioned sense of the latter word), subtle, suave, and refined; abundantly endowed with the humor and the wit in which Zola was deficient; as impeccable in point of language and style as Zola was careless, as measured as Zola was violent, as gentle as Zola was brutal, as finished as Zola was crude; as perfect an embodiment of the Greek spirit as Zola, if he had only had a keener sense of the grotesque, would have been of the Gothic—Anatole France is none the less a redoubtable iconoclast, the most redoubtable iconoclast of his generation, perhaps. A playful pessimist, a piquant anarchist, a mischievous nihilist, if you will, but a pessimist, an anarchist, a nihilist, for all that."

Of another field in which this spirit manifests itself, Mr. Sanborn writes:

"The revolutionary fervor of considerable portions of the intellectual *élite* has found further expression during the last ten years in a score or more of reviews ('*jeunes revues*' or '*revues des jeunes*') 'which,' says Paul Adam, 'have created, promulgated, sustained, and caused to triumph almost two-thirds of the ideas upon which the new century is beginning its life.'

Of the relation of the French drama to this tendency we read:

"The revolutionary sentiments prevalent among the intellectual *élite* of France have found abundant expression in the French drama, as was to be expected in a country which has a literary stage and in which nearly every man of letters is something of a playwright. Indeed, it would not be surprising if the stage, by reason of its superior capacity for giving vividness to ideas, were quite as efficacious an instrument of revolutionary propaganda as the press, the *chanson*, or the novel. . . . . .

"Revolutionary and semi-revolutionary plays were for a considerable period well-nigh a monopoly of the Théâtre Libre, where unconditional literary form and unconventional acting were the handmaids of unconventional ideas. Latterly they have invaded every legitimate stage of Paris, not excepting the august and supposedly inhospitable Comédie Française; and they may be said to be the specialty of four houses: the Théâtre Antoine (founded by Antoine after he abandoned the Théâtre Libre); the Grand Guignol, the nearest existing counterpart to the Théâtre Libre; and the Gymnase and the Renaissance, which are now copying the general policy of the Antoine. Maurice Maeterlinck and his company have latterly made their headquarters in Paris. Maeterlinck's 'Monna Vanna' was applauded by the revolutionary organs."

Revolutionary sentiments seem to be the common bond connecting that succession of rather bizarre coteries in which the younger French poets have allied themselves during the last decade. Says the writer:

"The Décadents and Néo-Décadents, Symbolists, and Néo-Symbolists, Instrumentistes, Déliquescents, and Brutalistes, most of the sets of poets, in fact, who have made a stir in the French world of letters since the disappearance—as a coterie—of the Parnassiens, have included many revolutionists, mostly of anarchistic bent, protesters as well against the oppressions of politics and the conventions of society as against the obsession of stereotyped poetic forms.

"'The greater part,' writes one of their number, 'flaunted proudly their disdain of current prejudices, current morals, and current institutions. . . . Some attacked property, religion, family; others ridiculed marriage and extolled *l'union libre;* others vaunted the blessings of cosmopolitanism and of universal association. . . . With some, it is true, the antagonism was only apparent—simple love of paradox, inordinate desire to get themselves talked about by uttering eccentric phrases. But this state of mind existed. If all did not detest sincerely our bourgeois society, each one lashed it with violent diatribes, each one had a vague intuition of something better.'"

In the case of modern French painters, sculptors, and illustrators, declares Mr. Sanborn, the prevalence of revolutionary sentiments and of an art revolutionary in its content and method of expression is even more marked. "Whatever the reason therefor may be—emotional temperament, weariness with physical privation, bitterness of unrecognized talent, disgust with the ugliness of modern commercialism and industrialism, the subtle connection between freedom of thought and freedom of form (noted in the discussion of poetry), or all these things combined—it is safe to venture the assertion that there are, and long have been, in France more revolutionists of various stripes among the artists than among any other class of the community engaged in liberal pursuits." Of the subtle correlating force of this sentiment working through the various modes of artistic expression the author says:

"It is more than a coincidence that the revolutionary Zola should be a zealous defender of the art of Courbet, of Manet, of Monet, Pissarro, and Cezanne, and that a pronounced anarchist like Octave Mirbeau should have been an early admirer of Wagner, the introducer to France of Maeterlinck, the chief champion of Monet, and an apotheosizer of Rodin—should have been, in short, the foster-father of the *irréguliers* in every department of art. He would be a surpassingly subtle analyzer and a masterful synthesizer who could establish the connection between polyphonic orchestration, impressionism in painting and sculpture, and the *vers libre*, and between each and all of these and the anarchistic philosophy—between the revolt against academicism in the arts and revolt against the State; and yet no one who observes ever so little can doubt that the connection exists."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE DISAPPEARANCE OF THE SOIL.

OUR fertile soil is being washed away into the sea at a rate that threatens the permanence of our food supply. This is the somewhat sensational assertion of Prof. N. S. Shaler, in a contribution to *The International Quarterly* entitled "Earth and Man." This layer of soil, on which the maintenance of our civilization depends, is exposed to injury and loss by the conditions of that same civilization. When man was in a wild state it was automatically protected. Says Professor Shaler:

"In the life below man, the relation of the creatures to the soil had been beautifully adjusted. The plants, by associated action, formed on all the land surfaces, except in very arid regions, a mat of roots and stems which served to defend the slowly decaying rock against the attack of the rain-water. This adjustment is so perfect that in a country bearing its primeval vegetation the eroding of the soil is essentially limited to what is brought about by the dissolving action of the water which sweeps through the earth and there takes the substances of the rocks into solution; very little goes away, in suspension, in the form of mud. In these conditions the slowly decaying rock goes very gradually to the sea; for a long time it bides in the soil layer where, with the advance in its decomposition, it affords the mineral substances needed by the plants that protect it. Thus until man disturbs the conditions of forest and prairie the soils tend to become deep and rich, affording the best possible sustenance to the plants which feed in them. In their normal state they represent the preserved waste of hundreds, or it may be, thousands of feet of rocks which have gradually worn down by being dissolved in the rain-water that creeps through them.

"As soon as agriculture begins, the ancient order of the soils is subverted. In order to give his domesticated plants a chance to grow, the soil-tiller has to break up the ancient protective mantle of plants which through ages of natural selection became adjusted to their task, and to expose the ground to the destructive action of the rain. How great this is, may be judged by inspecting any newly plowed field after a heavy rain. If the surface has been smoothed by the roller, we may note that where a potsherd or a flat pebble has protected the soil it rests on top of a little column of earth, the surrounding material having been washed away to the streams where it flows onward to the sea. A single heavy rainstorm may lower the surface of a tilled field to the amount of an inch, a greater waste than would, on the average, be brought about in natural conditions in four or five centuries. The result is that in any valley in which the soils are subjected to an ordinary destructive tillage the deportation of the soils goes on far more rapidly than their restoration by the decay of the underlying rocks. Except for the alluvial plains whereupon the flood waters lay down the waste of fields of the upper country, nearly all parts of the arable lands which have been long subjected to the plow are thinned so that they retain only a part of their original food-yielding capacity. Moreover, the process of cropping takes away the soluble minerals more rapidly than they are prepared, so that there is a double waste of soil in body and in the chemical materials needed by the food-giving plants."

Professor Shaler thinks that this wasting of soils under tillage unquestionably constitutes a very menacing evil. In the lands bordering on the Mediterranean may be seen almost everywhere the result of this process. Besides the general thinning of the soils there are great areas where from steep slopes the rains have stripped away the coating down to bedrock. In Italy, Greece, and Spain, this damage has greatly reduced the food-producing capacity since they were first subjected to general tillage. To quote further:

"There is no basis for an accurate reckoning, but it seems likely from several local estimates that the average loss of tillage value of the region about the Mediterranean exceeds one-third of what it was originally. In sundry parts of the United States, especially in the hilly country of Virginia and Kentucky, the depth and fertility of the soil has in about one hundred and fifty years been shorn away in like great measure. Except in a few regions, as in England and Belgium, where the declivities are prevailingly gentle, it may be said that the tilled land of the world exhibits a steadfast reduction in those features which give it value to man. Even when the substance of the soil remains in unimpaired thickness, as in the so-called prairie lands of the Mississippi valley, the progressive decrease on the average returns to cropping shows that the impoverishment is steadfastly going on.

"In considering the struggle which men have to make in the time to come in order to maintain the food-giving value of the soil, it is well to keep in mind the fact that the battle is with one of the inevitables—with gravitation which urges everything ponderable down into the sea. What we know as soil is rock material on its way to the deep, but considerably restrained in its going by the action of the plants which form a mat upon it. All the materials which go into solution naturally pass in that state on the same way; thus whatever we do, we can not expect to effect anything more than a retardation of the process to that point where the decay of the bed-rocks will effectively restrain the wasting process, so that the loss may be made good. It is indeed not desirable to arrest this passage of earth material to the sea. So far as that passage is here and there effected by natural processes we find that, in time, the soil loses its fertility because the necessary mineral constituents are exhausted. Thus in the case of the coal-beds, the swamp-bottoms in which the plants grew did not have their materials renewed by the decay of the underlying rock and so were in time exhausted by the drain upon them, and became too unfertile to maintain vegetation. The preservation of the food-giving value of the soil as used by civilized man depends on the efficiency of the means by which he keeps the passage of the soil to the sea at a rate no greater than that at which it is restored by the decay of the materials on which it rests."

MODERN MEDICINE IN ANTIQUITY.

THAT much of what we consider up-to-date medical practise was known to the ancients is asserted by the author of an essay on the evolution of medicine, contributed to the *Journal de Pharmacie*. After mentioning numerous so-called discoveries of the past two centuries that were merely the revival of forgotten facts, the writer goes on to quote an abstract in *The Lancet* (April 22):

"Many remedies that were employed in remote antiquity fell into disuse and were again introduced into practise at a later date. Thus arsenic was used as a febrifuge by Lentilius, and Hippocrates recommended it for cancerous affections. The most recent researches have resulted in the employment of arsenic for the same purpose in the form of organic compounds. . . . Pythagoras recognized the diuretic value of squill, but its use lapsed for a long period. Opium has been found in the dwellings of the inhabitants of the lake villages of Switzerland as well as in ancient Egyptian tombs, but afterward it appears to have been forgotten during several centuries Hippocrates employed this drug freely as a sedative, and afterward it had a vogue in the Middle Ages. Even Paracelsus did not scruple to use this vegetable drug in the case of one Kornel von Lichtenfels who had vainly tried other practitioners without being cured. Paracelsus speedily effected a cure, but it is of interest to note that the patient refused to pay the fee which had been agreed upon before the treatment was begun. The case was tried before the court at Basle, with the result that the fee was reduced to a few florins. This so angered Paracelsus that he reproached the judge and so brought about his banishment and the loss of the chair which he occupied in the university. A remedy known to Galen was the male-fern, which after the lapse of centuries was brought to the notice of Louis XVI. by a quack. In surgery it is no less true that some of the methods employed by modern advanced surgeons were known to the ancients. Thus Hippocrates mentioned intubation of the larynx and Cœlius Aurelianus gave instances of the successful operation of tracheotomy. Praxagoras ventured to perform a laparotomy and employed intestinal sutures. Operations for hernia were performed 250 B.C., and Serapion removed diseased kidneys. Puncture of the thorax in empyema was rediscovered in 1650, after having been forgotten apparently for centuries. That the practise of asepsis is not entirely modern is shown by the fact that contemporaries of Hippocrates were in the habit of dipping their instruments in boiling water. In

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the thirteenth century it was customary before operating to administer to patients, by means of sponges placed in the nose, the juices of sedative plants—*e.g.*, stramonium, belladonna, and mandragora, consciousness being regained by the application of vinegar compresses. Among other methods of treatment now in vogue hydrotherapy, gymnastics, and the open-air treatment were practised by the Romans and the Greeks. Hypnotism was thought highly of by the priestly physicians in the temples of Isis, in ancient Egypt. Perhaps one of the oldest forms of medication is organotherapy, which after a period of decline has again come into vogue. In medicine and surgery, as in all the arts and sciences, methods become general, then lapse into disuse, to be revived possibly at a later period and then to achieve a popularity which attaches to a supposed new thing."

THE MECHANICAL EFFECTS OF POLISHING.

THE study of metallic surfaces by means of the microscope has revealed much that is interesting about the physical causes of different states of those surfaces. What, for instance, happens to a metal when it is polished? The microscope shows that it is simply scratched, the polish growing more perfect as the scratches are more minute and nearer together. Says *The Engineering Magazine* in an abstract from a recent paper by two French investigators, Messrs. Osmond and Cartaud:

"Altho the polishing of metals is one of the oldest of the arts, it is one which has been almost entirely neglected in technical literature. Those investigators in the science of metallography who have made the most valuable contributions to our knowledge of the physical structure of metals have in nearly every instance been compelled to develop with their own labor the methods necessary to produce surfaces suitable for examination, while it may be shown that when the surface is not properly prepared the conclusions drawn may be altogether misleading.

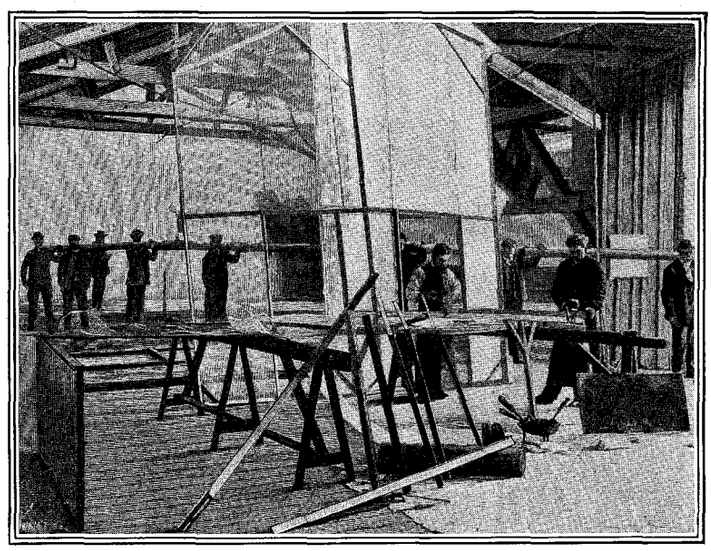
"When the surface of a metal is reduced, either by a file or by such a medium as an emery paper, every tooth of the file and every grain of emery produces a scratch, the surface thus produced consisting of a mass of such scratches. Apart from the removal of the material affected by such means, the production of a scratch or similar break in the surface of a metal produces a very appreciable influence upon the material immediately surrounding; and, as such methods form a portion of the operation of polishing preliminary to metallographical examination, these effects demand attention. Thus, when a depression is made in the surface of a metal by the point of a punch, or by a steel ball, as in the Brinell test for hardness, there will be produced what may be termed a series of undulatory waves in the mass of the material, and if the depression be produced far enough the deformation may develop lines of rupture within the material. In like manner the production of grooves or scratches by any tool, such as a file, will cause the development of internal stresses, so that the skin of the metal, as it may be termed, is in a different molecular condition from the interior of the mass. The extent of the effect of a scratch depends to a large extent upon the brittleness of the material. Thus the scratch of a diamond upon a piece of glass will affect the material so that it may be easily broken along the line of the break in the skin, while a scratch upon a material like gelatin or rubber may cause a more distinct break in the surface with a much shallower effect within the material. . . . . .

"However complete the polishing may appear, the operation really differs in degree only from the earlier stages in the preparation of the surface. The gradual increase in the fineness of the abrading material acts simply to produce finer and finer scratches, until the visible marks have been replaced by invisible ones. It has been assumed that this operation removes the surface film, which, according to Beilby, differs in physical constitution from the metal beneath, and that a new strained surface film is not produced, but this does not necessarily follow. In many instances the highest and most brilliant polish acts simply as a mask to conceal the artificial skin from the eye, while the application of either chemical or mechanical revealers will demonstrate the fact that the altered surface layer is still there. These facts are clearly shown by reproductions of a number of micro-photographs of etched surfaces, in which the action of etching solutions has brought out the lines and markings made by the operations of polishing the metal, and which to the untrained observer might give wholly erroneous ideas concerning the structure of the metal."

REAL FIRE-PROOF SCENERY.

THEATRICAL scenery that is actually fire-proof—not painted canvas daubed with some chemical, but scenery whose substructure is of a non-combustible substance—is now in use in Paris, and is described at length in *La Nature* by M. Georges Vitoux. Apparently it is simple and practical, and the hope is expressed that, like the pins which save people's lives "by not swallowing them," our present fire-trap scenery will shortly perform a service to the public by putting itself out of harm's way. Says M. Vitoux:

"Several months ago, in a little volume entitled 'The Theater of the Future,' the author wrote the following lines: . . . 'When shall we make our curtains of asbestos cloth, of spun glass, or even of wool, as has often been proposed? When shall we really have fire-proof scenery, cut from a thin sheet of iron or aluminum, or more simply of metal netting serving as a support for the painted tissue that we now hold up by means of wooden framework?'



MAKING METALLIC FIRE-PROOF SCENERY IN PARIS.

"Now, thanks to M. Moisson, this wish has today been completely realized! Contrary to the repeated declarations of the machinists of the profession—a class for the most part given over to routine—fire-proof scenery really exists, and is not only incombustible but also easy to make, practical to use, and necessitates no particular management—a valuable fact, since it may thus be utilized at once on all stages, large and small. . . . . .

"And this absolute incombustibility of scenery according to Moisson's system is so well recognized that the [Paris] police department recommends the new system of decoration to stage-managers. . . . . .

"Theatrical scenery, as all know, is commonly formed of wooden framework supporting painted canvas, generally stiffened behind with sheets of paper, often old theatrical programs. Such arrangements, in spite of the fire-proof applications with which they must be periodically covered in compliance with police ordinances, are by nature essentially combustible. Lamentable experience has shown this any number of times in recent years. . . . . .

"We may see from this what is likely to happen when, for reasons of economy, there is substituted for the canvas, paper scenery . . . a specialty of the Italian dealer Rovescali, of Milan, who has succeeded in introducing it into a number of large French theaters, in particular those of Rouen, Nancy, Vichy, Dijon, Nice, etc. . . . .

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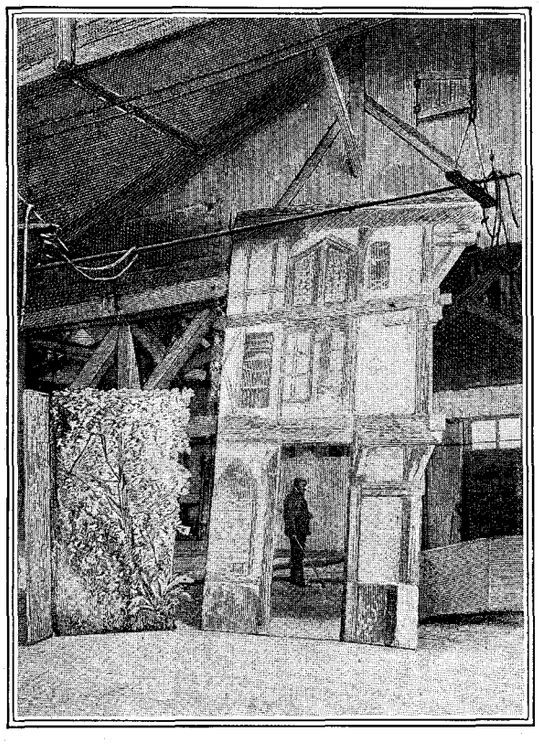
"To remedy radically the serious inconveniences presented by these various systems of scenery, M. Moisson has simply done without paper, canvas, and wood, replacing them all by metal—light galvanized iron and metallic gauze. All the framework of the scenes . . . is of iron tubing, supporting metal gauze specially made for the purpose, on which the scene painter places his designs exactly as on canvas.

"As for scenery in outline, as in landscapes or architectural pieces, it may be obtained in various ways, as for example . . . by not placing a preliminary coating on the parts of the gauze that are to remain invisible. According to the thickness of the layer put on by the painter, we thus obtain, with remarkable ease, foliage, flowers, trees, etc., blending wonderfully well with the surrounding atmosphere and giving a most artistic impression of truth. . . . Such metallic scenery is particularly advantageous in practise. It is exceptionally solid—more than twice as much so as that made on wooden frames—and yet it weighs about the same to the running foot for tall scenes and notably less for short ones. But this is not all; while they are at the outset somewhat more expensive than scenery of wood and canvas, they are often cheaper in the end. This is because their constituent parts may always be utilized. When a scene has finished its career it is only necessary to detach the metallic gauze from the framework to which it is lightly soldered, to find a skeleton already to be used again. The old wooden frames, on the contrary, are considered worthless.



A MOISSON FIRE-PROOF SCENE.

"Again, the system devised by M. Moisson reduces to a minimum the handles and frames that the machinists are always apt to construct of exaggerated dimensions. Now this reduction is not only a notable economy but also a real simplification of the *mise en scène*, which results in easier and swifter handling of the scenes and in a reduced number of assistants. With small frames, only about the height of a man, there is no more need of a great number of machinists to handle the elements of the scenery. A single workman can manage each one. . . . . .

"This metallic system also lends itself admirably, provided the theater is of sufficient height, to the construction of drop-scenes and even of drop curtains. For the curtain, its installation presents a considerable advantage in that it does away with the necessity for the iron drop, so expensive and difficult to handle."

This fire-proof scenery, we are told, is already in use in a number of small theaters in Paris, and one large one—the Odeon, has used it in a recent production ("Aronide et Gildis"). M. Vitoux thinks that its use will become universal.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

How the Earth has Solidified.—Light has been thrown on the manner in which the planets, including our earth, must have cooled down from incandescent liquid globes to solid masses, by recently acquired information regarding the behavior of molten substances. These are embodied in a recent "Note on the Mode of Solidification of the Planets," read before the Paris Academy of Sciences. We translate an abstract contributed to *La Nature* (April 1) by M. C. de Villedeuil as follows:

"The author bases his conclusions on modern experiments regarding the point of fusion of solids and the diffusion of divers incandescent substances when in prolonged contact. Bodies whose melting-point is highest are not always those whose density is greatest. It may happen that substances more dense than the others in a mixture may cool more rapidly. These facts explain how the first layer of the solidified crust of a planet may easily be formed of the most diverse elements and even contain substances of great density, as is the case with the earth's crust. On the other hand, whatever may be the nature of two incandescent liquids in contact, there will form, with rare exceptions, at the end of a great period of time, a mixture of homogeneous density, especially if the liquids are frequently agitated. M. Leduc concludes that, aside from considerations of pressure, we are not obliged to suppose that the density of the strata in the interior of the earth necessarily increases with the depth. Finally, he asserts, relying on various considerations, that the cooling takes place from without inward. But he further supposes that after the formation of the first solid layer, there will arrive a moment when, in its turn, a solid nucleus will appear at the earth's center, separated from the exterior crust by a liquid mixture. In fact, modern experiment has shown that, up to a certain limit, the melting-point becomes higher with increase of pressure. It is therefore easy to imagine that under the enormous pressures existing at the earth's center the melting-point must have risen. . . . Thus by the time that the cooling process began to reach the lower strata, these would have solidified and fallen to the center of the earth where their agglomeration would have brought about the formation of a solid nucleus."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SPIDER-SILK FROM MADAGASCAR.

THE silk-spinning spider of Madagascar and its product are the subjects of a special report from United States Consul Hunt at Tamatave, printed in *The Daily Consular Reports*. Says this officer, among other things:

"It appears, in the opinion of many, to be an established fact that the Madagascar spider's web is capable of being woven into cloth which might warrant its cultivation for purposes of textile industry. . . . From an industrial point of view, the silk of the spinning spider (*Epeira*) has been known for centuries, even by the savages of Paraguay, and in the seventeenth century one Alcide d'Orbigny in South America ordered a pair of trousers of the material. Consul Plumacher, in his report of December 26, 1899, refers to the existence of a spinning spider in Venezuela, which is apparently the same insect.

"The Madagascar spider in question is the *Nephila madagascariensis*, and combines all the characteristics of Arachnida in general. Its bite is not dangerous, altho the irritation caused by its legs is annoying. The egg which produces this spider is laid by the female in a silky cocoon, 1 inch in diameter, of a yellow color at first, but turning white after an exposure of two or three months to the air, at the end of which time several hundred insects, the size of a pin-head, burst the shell and come out. Three months later the female is 2½ inches long, while the male remains only one-sixth of that size. The female is generally black, lives in solitude, and only tolerates the presence of the male at the moment of procreation. The spiders are carnivorous and by preference frequent the forests. In some of the wooded gardens in the suburbs of the capital, especially the old royal parks, they may be seen in millions, and would give the impression of being gregarious, but this is not so, it being the abundance of food which brings them together in seeming peace and amity; but so soon as the supply fails, they fight and devour each other."

In another part of his report Mr. Hunt tells us that at the Paris

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Exposition of 1900 a piece of spider-silk fabric, 18 yards long and 18 inches wide, was exhibited. It was woven of 100,000 yards of spun thread of 24 strands, and for its manufacture 25,000 spiders were required. These were procured by offering the natives so much a hundred, but they brought the insects in by basketfuls, mostly dead, so it was found necessary for the winding-off machines to go to the spiders, instead of calling in the spiders to the filatories. However, the piece of cloth was completed, and was of a shimmering golden-yellow color.

THE BALANCE OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

RACE suicide has evidently no terrors for the editor of *American Medicine*. In a leading editorial (April 29) he declares his belief in an automatic connection between the birth-rate and the death-rate, by which, when the latter is decreased, the former also drops, to maintain the population at a level. This, he asserts, is what is going on at present. He writes:

"The diminishing birth-rate is a topic of unending interest in current literature. It is a phenomenon as old as the human race, but because it has just been widely noticed it has given rise to needless alarm. Even physicians have failed to note that all such natural laws are wholly beyond man's control, and many writers seem to think that by our voluntary efforts we can change a process which has been going on ever since the time when every woman was annually fruitful. It is an invariable law that the lower the civilization the greater the birth-rate. In no other way could the savage races survive under their tremendous death-rates. Those families which were too small have simply perished, and the families which carried on the race have been those large enough to have some survivors to marry. Among lower organisms, where the death-rate is prodigious, survival could only result from an equally prodigious birth-rate as with certain fishes. It is the same law of natural selection as with primitive man, who was so markedly different from modern man.

"Birth-rates are remarkably sensitive to changes in death rates. Reproduction is such a drain upon the organism that, by the law of economy, the surviving lines are those which produce the minimum possible, even tho that minimum may be a great number. Hence, when death-rates diminish, the fittest for survival are those with the lesser number and not those which have wasted their substance by useless reproduction. Man has survived through the action of this law, and his birth-rate has invariably diminished with the diminishing death-rate of an increasing civilization. If too many are born in one family they may not be as strong nor as well started in life as the offspring of the smaller families, and extinction follows in time. If too few are born, the ordinary accidents of life will end the line. In the case of man, as well as every other species, natural forces are more concerned with the welfare of the species and not of the individual.

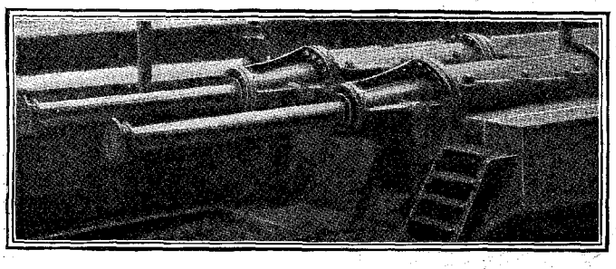
"The proper size of family for ultimate survival can not possibly be determined, because the future environment will probably be so different from the present. The population of some centuries hence will be descended from the present families of the fittest size, and it is no more possible for man to change the matter than it is for him to change his complexion. He must be adjusted to his environment or perish. So we need not worry over it in the least —for nature will mind her own business, as she always does. The lay press has had its sensation over the matter, and its readers have been duly thrilled at the idea of a manless earth, but they can now sleep peacefully, knowing that the future race will be amply provided for by a diminished birth-rate, which is the best for nature's purposes. In the meantime they can console themselves with the thought that, as a rule, the men who have made the world's history have not left descendants, and the few who have left a posterity have probably regretted it ever since. The ancestors of the future great men are now in the great normal healthy class of average men with the proper-sized families. They will keep every part of the world filled with as many men as can find subsistence, just as they always have done. The upper classes tend to disappear, and their small birth-rate is of no special significance."

Mixed Races of Europe.—That races are blended to a greater extent in Europe than anywhere else in the world is asserted by Dr. Deniker, the French anthropologist, in his Huxley memorial lecture to the Anthropologic Institute, as quoted in *The Globe*, (London). Says this paper:

"Observations on more than 3,000,000 individuals show that in regard to 'cephalic index,' or general form of the head, Europe is divisible into four regions: A region of long-headed people, with areas of medium-headed people, occupies the northwest—namely, Great Britain, Holland, the north of Germany, and Scandinavia. A region in the southwest, including Portugal, Spain, the south of Italy, and the east of the Balkan Peninsula, is even more long-headed. A region comprising Russia and Poland, moderately long-headed in the center, and medium-headed in the east and west. A region in West Central Europe, including Southeastern France, South Germany, Switzerland, the north of Italy, and west of the Balkan Peninsula, where the people are very short-headed. Europe contains the 'tallest race known'—namely, the Highlanders of Scotland. Tall statures are common in the northwest, and medium or short in the rest of Europe. The Swedes are the blondest, and the South Italians the darkest people. Northern Europe is mainly blond, Southern Europe dark, and Central Europe intermediate. Dr. Deniker classifies the population of Europe into six main races or types: 1. A tall, blond, long-headed, straight-nosed, northern race (the 'Cymric' race of Broca and 'Teutonic' race of Ripley), with a less tall, blond, medium-headed, 'pug-nosed' subrace found near it. 2. A blond, short, square-faced, 'Eastern' race of Eastern Europe, with a subrace like it, and very short, occurring in Poland and Prussia, and called 'Vistulian.' 3. Short, long-headed brunettes, or Mediterranean race. 4. Very short, round-headed, broad-nosed, dark Cavenole, or Alpine race. 5. A very dark, fairly tall, long-headed, Atlanto-Mediterranean or Littoral race found on the coast from Rome to Gibraltar. 6. A tall, dark, short-headed Adriatic or Dinaric race."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"THE formidable contrivances shown in the accompanying cut," says *Popular Mechanics*, "are not a pair of torpedo guns; they are 'hydraulic buffers,' which are being used experimentally on the Caledonian Railway, Scotland. When an incoming train strikes the piston-rods the pistons are forced into the cylinders,



HYDRAULIC RAILROAD BUFFERS.
Courtesy of *Popular Mechanics* (Chicago).

which are filled with water. The blow opens a valve which allows the water to pass out at a rate which acts as a yielding cushion to the train. The pistons have a travel of seven feet, and in a test a train of 400 tons moving at 10 miles an hour was successfully stopped."

"As the result of ten years experiments on the durability of paints at the terminal station of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Jersey City, it was found that no paint tried could be relied on to protect a clean steel surface for more than about eight months," says *Engineering*. "The conditions here are extremely severe, and for many years the cost of renewing the paint has amounted to $5,000 per annum. Finally, a system has been introduced of protecting the steel surfaces with painted paper, which is stated by the railway company to give excellent results. The metal is cleaned in the ordinary way, and is then coated with a single coat of a very sticky substance. Paraffined paper is next pasted over this, and finally painted any color which may be desired. Holes are cut in the paper for the rivet-heads to pass through, and these heads are then covered with caps of paraffined paper. It is stated that, as the work can all be done at one setting of the scaffolding, the coat is but little more than two coats of litharge in boiled linseed oil applied direct to the metal, and the result appears to be permanent, while painted bars scale off in the conditions of the test in a few months."

"FOR those sections of the Panama Canal which lie in the coastal plains, as from Colon to Bohio on the Atlantic side and from Miraflores to Panama on the Pacific, hydraulic dredges may be used effectively to deal with all soft material," says *The Engineering Magazine*. "How vastly different this from the Suez methods! There, when slaves were not actually engaged in digging with their hands in the broiling sun, the laborious chains of buckets of the dredge lifted up the sand and spouted it on the bank, only for much of it to run back again. The work of the American Contracting Company at Panama, who in the eighties employed chain-bucket dredges with long spouts, was also of this description; and it is notorious that they got paid several times over for much of the material. The elevator dredge with long spout is obsolete for canal work, and we now have tools of far greater efficiency and capacity, which can be run with smaller crews, and which will put the material where it is required."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE RELIGIONS OF NEW YORK.

FEDERATION, the official publication of an organization called the Federation of Churches, has gained, says *The Sun*, "a reputation for remarkable thoroughness and accuracy in the gathering of social and religious statistics of New York." In its last issue it gives tables showing approximately the relative numerical strength of the chief religious groups represented in New York's crowded population—which it estimates at close upon four millions. These tables reveal a number of striking points. By comparison with similar statistics issued in previous years they seem to show a failure on the part of Protestantism to keep pace with the growth of the city's population. They show also, says *Federation*, that "the greatest home missionary field in the United States is New York City, and the sooner the churches realize it the better it will be for our city and our land." Says *The Sun*, generalizing from *Federation's* statistics:

"At present the aggregate of the distinctively Christian population of the town is only about two-fifths of the whole. This includes the whole of the Roman Catholic population and the total number of Protestant communicants. Besides these, the Federation estimates a total of about half a million Protestants who attend church more or less regularly and more than a million Protestants who are 'churchless,' or outside of any religious faith.

"New York, therefore, can not now be called a Christian city. Jews and infidels and the religiously indifferent or unattached constitute a majority of the inhabitants. The Protestant percentage is becoming less, the vast preponderance of the additions to the population being of Roman Catholics and Jews. The total of Protestant communicants and church attendants, as estimated by the Federation, is only about as great as that of the Jews alone, and by 1910 it is likely to be much less. By that time there will be more Jews here than natives of native parentage. The Jewish population has increased from only about 3 per cent. of the whole in 1880 to nearly 20 per cent. in 1905.

"These are important facts for social, political, and religious philosophers to bear in mind when they are planning for the government of the New York of the future. . . . . .

"The most important and significant revelation made by the Federation of Churches, however, is not of the divisions of the population in religious belief, whether Protestant, Catholic, or Jewish, but of the preponderance of unbelief, or, at least, of religious indifference.

"No one of the religious bodies in New York has reason for exultation over another. The whole town, as this Federation argues, is missionary ground, so far as concerns the propagation of religious belief of any sort. There is a free field for all of them. The Roman Catholic Church has a hard task to hold to its faith the people nominally in its fold. The Protestants numerated as churchgoers are much less than half of the estimated Protestant population. The relatively small attendance of Jews on their synagogues is a frequent cause of complaint by their rabbis. . . . . .

"Statistics and estimates of the religious divisions of the population of New York afford no ground for boastfulness on the part of Catholics, Protestants, or Jews. All of these have reason rather for humility in a community of which the people of a definite and devout religious faith of any kind are in a minority."

The first of *Federation's* tables makes the following estimates for the chief religious groups in Greater New York:

		Per Cent.
Roman Catholic	1,300,000	32.9
Russian Orthodox	1,500	....
Greek Orthodox	1,500	....
Armenian Apostolic	900	....
Jewish	725,000	18.4
Protestant Communicants	331,698	8.4
Additional Protestant Attendants	497,547	12.6
Churchless Protestants	1,087,762	27.6
	3,945,907	99.9

To quote further from the same publication:

"There are 951 Protestant churches whose memberships are tabulated in this study. The above figures would give an average of 872 separate persons, or the equivalent of 189 families, as under the direct and regular influence of each Protestant church The Protestant Episcopal Church had the largest gain in Greater New York, 1903-04, and has the largest communicant membership. The average number of families in its parishes, reporting the item, is 375. In the classes of the Reformed Dutch Church, the only other body reporting families, it is but 156; and this is our oldest, and a resourceful communion. An average of 189 families for each church of all communions is probably not below the facts.

"If 829,245 persons exhaust the regularly attending constituency of Protestantism in Greater New York, or a little over one-fifth of its whole population, the churchless Protestants must number 1,087,762 or over one-fourth of the whole.

"The churchless Protestants of New York, in other words, outnumber the whole population of Nebraska, and are the equivalent of the whole population of Washington, Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming."

Another table shows a slight decrease—about .16 per cent.—in the proportion of Protestant communicants, and a gain of about .19 per cent. for the Roman Catholics.

The relative strength of the chief Protestant communions is given as follows:

Episcopal	69,849	Baptist	37,449
Lutheran	47,006	Reformed (Dutch)	22,424
Presbyterian	44,461	Congregational	18,644
Methodist Episcopal	42,373		

Among other facts of interest relating to the religious population of New York, we may quote the following, from the same source:

"There are at least sixty-six separate Christian bodies at work in New York City. Fifty-seven of these are included in the Protestant total of the appended table. The Greek, Russian, Armenian, and Roman entries of that sheet; the Christian Scientists, two kinds of Mormons, Dowieites and Spiritualists of New York bring the total up to sixty-six.

"The Dunkards have recently announced their intention of opening services in this city; and in the canvasses of the Federation Mennonites, Church of God Christians and Waldensians have been found.

"In the canvass now going on on the West Side Vedantists and Buddhists have been discovered. Mohammedans have elsewhere been found, and the roster of the city's diversity of religion is growing with the roster of diversity of race."

THE CHURCH AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

DIFFERENT aspects of the problem as to what should be the relations between the church and the state in the matter of religious instruction are now adding bitterness to party politics in England and in Canada. In England the trouble arises from the Education Act, while in Canada the storm-center is a recrudescence of the Manitoba School Controversy. These facts give special appropriateness to a leader in the New York *Churchman* (Protestant Episcopal) on the place of the church in national education. The Springfield *Republican* claims that *The Churchman's* article "presents the true principle on which a democracy must base its dealing with all the problems of citizenship." The secular journal summarizes this principle in the following words:

"It is not to assume the office of religious instruction, it is not to allow any religious body to take part in the order and purpose of education; it is to be in scope such as to meet the needs of all children of the general state, for their mental cultivation and their fitting for the practical conditions of entering service as citizens, where there can be no other tests properly employed than those which measure their capacity for such service, in whatever shape it may open before them. That part of teaching devolves upon the state of necessity. But when it comes to the discurrence of doctrine, where ecclesiasticism or denominationalism have marked out separate paths—there the State must cease. It must not in any way, by any compromise, give to any church special privilege The plain deduction is that every religious body must assume for

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itself that particular burden. It can not justly unload its responsibility on the public schools."

After admitting the right and privilege of Christian bodies to maintain denominational schools in which Christianity "may be taught directly, definitely, pragmatically," the writer in *The Churchman* asks the following questions: Must religion be taught in this definite way in the public schools? Can it be so taught, or ought it to be? Can it be taught in any other way than as it issues in the public school teacher's life without imperiling the great function of the public-school as a nationalizing force, the great assimilator, the mightiest solvent of democracy?

Of the attempts various nations have made to answer some of these questions the writer says:

"In Germany religious instruction is given in all public schools by accredited teachers of the three confessions recognized by the State—Protestant, Roman Catholic, and Jewish. In many instances the entire school faculty and practically the whole school enrolment is Protestant or Roman Catholic. The plan works smoothly, as bureaucratic plans in a military State are apt to do, but it has made of religion, even among this emotional people, a matter of politics to some, of policy to others, of indifference to most. If you would know why, ask any German youth how he was prepared for confirmation. In French public schools the separation of church and state is insisted on in a spirit almost fiercely doctrinaire, which is the natural result of the conduct of the church in the schools of the Second Empire. Devout parents here have in some cases a real grievance, for the effect and implication of the training can not but be unfavorable to developing the religious life in accordance with parental ideas. . . . In America we had, as those of an older generation will remember, perfunctory religious exercises in public schools very generally, even in the seventies, but the best educational thought joins now with the ripest Christian judgment in recognizing that the public schools must be as absolutely separated from formal religious instruction as the State is from the church, and this in the interest both of religion and education."

The following statements and figures seem to demonstrate that the private denominational schools barely touch the fringe of the problem:

"In every nation where there are public schools they come, sooner or later—usually sooner—to dominate the educational situation. Private enterprises can not compete with them, either because private enterprises are conducted at a prohibitive expense, or because they are inferior. In England the voluntary schools welcomed the Education Act, and abdicated their freedom as a condition of their existence. In this country parochial schools are maintained by the Roman Catholics always with the hope, constantly expressed in Roman Catholic journals, that they may soon be supported at the public charge. In Germany the public school has practically no competitors; in France those that it had before the suppression of the Congregationist schools existed chiefly as nurseries of sedition. Their *raison d'être* was quite as much political as it was either religious or educational, and for those that remain, after a Jesuitical compliance with the law, it is so still.

"In all countries where education is in any sense popular, it is public. The figures for the United States may suffice to indicate the situation. We had here, according to the just-issued report of the Commissioner of Education, in public elementary schools—that is, the primary and grammar grades—15,417,148 pupils enrolled in the school year 1902–1903. Private schools, including all the Roman Catholic parochial schools, had 1,093,876 pupils, or barely one to the others' fifteen. Public high schools and academies were educating 608,412 pupils, and the city evening schools, which minister largely to older pupils, 229,213 more, while private high schools and academies had altogether an enrolment of only 168,223."

According to these figures, fourteen young Americans out of every fifteen are being educated in our public schools. To them, more than to any other factor, we owe our national character. "To say, therefore, that the public schools are Godless," remarks *The Churchman*, "is to bring an indictment against the whole American people." Such an indictment, altho not infrequently made by representatives of the Christian ministry, *The Churchman* considers "as thoughtless as it is baseless." In conclusion it says:

"Does not the endeavor to ally the church and Christianity with the public school place the church in just as false a position as would the endeavor to ally it with the state? The church represents Christ infinitely more than through a mere code of laws or a system of education. She is in the world to convert, to inspire, and to furnish the enabling power for the life of men and of society in its entirety. There are no formal alliances or compacts for her recognition that do not in some sense compromise or limit her mission. She seeks no favors from the State. . . . . .

"Definite religious teaching should be left where it belongs, to the church and to the home. State officials could not teach even the Ten Commandments in other than a perfunctory way without arousing controversy. It is because the church and Christian parents have failed to give the religious instruction that they ought to have given that the demand is made for such instruction in the public schools. With anxiety, it seems sometimes almost with desperation, they ask that the State shall do what the church has failed to do. The state can not do what they ask, but the church can. With renewed zeal and the best educational methods she must supply the religious instruction that the State and its schools can not give."

NEW PHASES OF ZIONISM.

SINCE the death of Dr. Herzl last year, says *The American Hebrew*, Zionism has suffered "not dissolution, but transformation." Popular interest in the Zionistic movement has been greatly stimulated by the recent visit to this country of Israel Zangwill, one of the most conspicuous of those who dream of a Jewish nation. Nevertheless, a writer in one of the magazines feels it necessary to warn his readers that the Zionism of Zangwill must not be confused with the Zionite movement of the Rev. James Alexander Dowie, "the prophet Elijah II.," whose Zion City "is as far removed from the Zion for which the Ghetto novelist pleads as Illinois is from Palestine."

Rabbi Edward N. Calisch, writing in *The Booklover's Magazine*, describes what is now the most conspicuous issue in the Zionist movement:

"A year ago the British Government made a proposition to give to the Jews a large tract of land in East Africa, the Guas Ngishu plateau, a tableland about four thousand feet above Lake Victoria Nyanza, and containing about five thousand square miles. This territory was to be settled by Jewish colonists, with a Jewish governor and Jewish political autonomy, but under English sovereignty—practically a Jewish State under the protection of the English Government. A commission has gone to Uganda, as the place is more generally known, to investigate the questions of its desirability and practicability. Its report will be considered and passed upon by the Congress at its next meeting in July."

Even if the commission reports favorably, says Rabbi Calisch, it is very doubtful whether the majority of Zionists, who are "passionate idealists and not practical opportunists," will approve the scheme. On this point he writes:

"Uganda is a noble opportunity; but East Africa is not Zion. Its hills hold not the cedars of Lebanon, nor do the roses of Sharon bloom in its vales. It has no sepulchers or tombs, no hallowed spots or memories. None of the patriarchs trod within its borders, none of the sainted seers or teachers breathed its air. No prophet dreamed here his glorious and world-compassing visions, or thundered his mighty rebuke, or gave his message of hope and redemption. No blood was here shed to fructify the ground and to enrich the heart with tender and heroic memories. Its history is virgin as its soil. It is in no way associated with Jewish thought, or ideals, or traditions. It has, in short, no appeal save that of the practical and material consideration of safety, of a refuge from the horrors of persecution and the insult of social ostracism."

Zionism, says the same writer, has "cleared the mental and spiritual atmosphere for many, and intensified a newly aroused

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Jewish consciousness." But "the iridescent bubble of its impracticable hope will soon burst," he concludes, "and it will wither as have done many similar movements in Jewish history—tho, let us pray, without the tragedies that accompanied them."

Mr. Zangwill, speaking recently before the B'nei Zion Association of London, is reported as saying in part:

"The real position is childishly simple. The door of Palestine is closed to us. Shall we weep outside it forever like our brethren at the Wailing Wall within? Or shall we do our best to accumulate political power and make of ourselves a nation elsewhere, whether in East Africa or—East Africa being found unsuitable—in some still better territory? Before such a policy can be said to be opposed to the Basle program it must be proved that it is not one of the ways by which we, or our posterity, may get to Palestine. Nobody has proved this. Nobody has shown a better way of carrying out the Basle program, and if all such territorial ideas are rejected, and the next Congress puts forward no practicable policy by which to achieve its aim, I think it would be just as hopeful for the Jews to return to their prayers for Palestine, as to weary man and heaven with annual outbursts of rhetoric."

The American Hebrew (New York) reports other developments in the movement:

"From every quarter comes new enthusiasm, but enthusiasm of another order. The Wilna Conference strenuously opposed East Africa, commission or no commission, yet it waxed enthusiastic over its program of work for Palestine. Everything now tends in the direction of Palestine, not Palestine of the chartered hope, not Palestine the gift of the powers, but Palestine the holy land, the land of the latest refuge, where Turkish dominion is to be endured for the sake of the establishment of a nation *de facto* in the cradle of Judaism. The charter seems to be cast aside. No one will venture to get it. There are not a few Zionists who would not take it if it were given to them. Herzl himself, it will be remembered, was fearful of the day when he really could say that he had it. So the post-Herzlian Zionist seeks no charter. Creep into Palestine any way. Colonize, redeem the land, populate it, establish factories, stimulate trade; in a word, rebuild Palestine and then see what the Sultan will say. Colonel Conder recently suggested to London Zionists that they must have a people on the soil in order to be able to contend for separate existence. That is, colonization must precede the charter. . . . . .

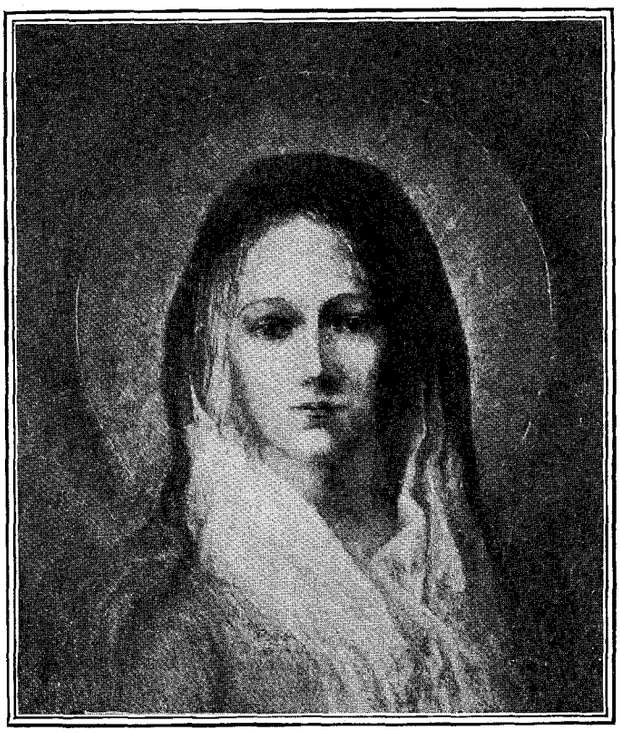
"The *cultur* Zionists are in the ascendant where Palestine is a remote desire, and they are devoting themselves to the difficult task of Jewish education. The Achad Haam Zionists, of whom there are now a large number, are in danger of being anchored in sterile labors. Without the outward stimulus of active work in the future land of refuge, there is no safe basis for the activities of the culturists. But Zionism has so far advanced, it seems, that it has room for specialists, who are devoted to Palestine by extensive methods; others devoted to Zion by extensive methods; and still others hoping to attain Zion by way of East Africa, *nachasyls*, colonies, etc."

If the Zionists can emerge from their next congress united on a general program, says *The American Hebrew*, Zionism need not fear for the future.

As giving some idea of the growth of the movement since its inception through the publication of Herzl's pamphlet in 1896, it may be mentioned that the six hundred delegates to the Zionist Congress in 1904 represented about twenty-five hundred organizations, in Europe, Asia, America, and Africa.

THE FIRST COMPOSITE MADONNA.

FROM photographs of two hundred and seventy-one of the world's most famous paintings of the Madonna, Mr. Joseph Gray Kitchell has produced a unique picture, the first composite Madonna in the world, it is claimed. The result here shown represents some ten years of collecting, of reducing or enlarging prints to a uniform size, of making composite photographs of various groups of the least dissimilar heads, and of finally merging these group composites into the present picture. Mr. Kitchell tells us that this process led to one "curiously surprising discovery," namely, "that the faces of many of the Madonnas painted by the old masters were out of drawing, especially the eyes, one of which was not infrequently found to be higher or larger than the other." This mechanical defect, we are told, "appeared chiefly in the so-called portrait Madonnas, painted from living models, and was rarely to be detected in the paintings of a purely ideal type." Further facts relating to Mr. Kitchell's Madonna are supplied by *The Ladies' Home Journal* (May), from which we quote as follows:



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THE FIRST COMPOSITE MADONNA IN THE WORLD.

Two hundred and seventy-one of the most famous paintings of the Virgin Mother went to the making of this picture.

"The first intention was to include only old masterpieces, but later it was decided to make the result more completely representative by reproducing a sufficient number of the comparatively few famous Madonnas of recent times to maintain the proportion between them and the many great Madonnas of the Middle Ages. Nearly one-half the paintings included, therefore, belong to the sixteenth century, and about a third more to the fifteenth and seventeenth centuries, while the rest are almost evenly divided between the fourteenth and the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

"Of the great masters, Raphael, of course, is represented by the largest number of paintings, with Giovanni Bellini next, closely followed by Perugino, Andrea del Sarto, and Murillo, after whom come Guido Reni, Botticelli, Correggio, Titian, Rubens, Paul Veronese, Giotto, Filippo Lippi, Leonardo da Vinci, Albrecht Dürer, and Van Dyck. Of the moderns, Bouguereau is the best known.

"Full-face pictures were used almost exclusively, of course; but occasionally two three-quarter faces of similar aspect, turned in opposite directions, were combined, as in the case of Madonnas by Titian and Nicolas Poussin. Errors of line inseparable from the blending of so many faces naturally crept into the final picture, and needed to be corrected. This delicate task was intrusted to an American painter of Madonnas, Elliott Daingerfield, whose work consisted, to use his own words, in 'a little surer placing of line and subtlety of modeling.'"

The number of Madonnas, it is claimed, is greater than that of any other single class of pictures in existence, owing to the fact that for ages the greatest painters have all striven to realize on

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canvas humanity's ideal of the Virgin Mother. According to the journal quoted above, this composite Madonna "bears a singular likeness to the face of Christ as it is usually portrayed."

FEAR AND HYPNOTISM IN REVIVALS.

THE recent outbreak of religious revivals in England, Wales, and in some parts of America gives especial interest to an essay at a "sociological interpretation" of these phenomena by Frederick Morgan Davenport, formerly a Methodist minister, and now Professor in Sociology in Hamilton College. Probably many of Mr. Davenport's fellow Methodists, to say nothing of other denominations, will differ with him pretty radically in his view of the means by which so many have found an entrance to the Methodist fold, and many of the converts will think the revival more valuable than it appears to him. His interpretation, entitled "Primitive Traits in Religious Revivals" is given in "terms of law and personality" and in his analysis of the phenomena the writer discriminates two modes by which the skilful revivalist, in more remote as well as in recent times, has secured the success of his efforts. These are the appeal to fear and the use of hypnotic suggestion. Of the former the author writes:

"The appeal to fear in the revivals of the past has been based upon two forms of this dread emotion. There has been the fear of retribution for sin, produced by the preacher in vivid imaginative pictures of a hell of endless torment and of endless remorse. There is also in the average man a great slumbering mass of fear that he can not shake off, made up of instincts and feelings inherited from a long human and animal past. This can be awakened in ways that every psychologist understands theoretically and that the skilful revivalist employs practically. Under conditions which will bring men together, sharply arrest their attention, fix their minds upon issues of the gravest import for time and for eternity and distinctly discourage all critical thought—under these conditions men will be governed chiefly by their feelings, and their action, in general, will be reflex and impulsive rather than deliberative. That is, for the time being, their mental make-up will revert to the primitive type. With few exceptions, each individual's power of inhibition will be swallowed up in the maelstrom, and every wave of emotion, whether of fear or of joy, will sweep the major portion of the audience with it."

The employment of irrational fear which played so large a part in earlier revivals has largely passed away, the author declares; but the employment of the hypnotic method has not. One of the secrets of the late Dwight L. Moody's success in the field of pure revivalism, he avers, was "his past-mastership in the art of hypnotism." As to its present-day employment he says:

"There has rather been a recrudescence and a conscious strengthening of it because the old prop of terror is gone. And it can not be too vigorously emphasized that such a form of influence is not a 'spiritual' force in any high or clear sense at all, but is rather uncanny and psychic and obscure. And the method itself needs to be greatly refined before it can ever be of any spiritual benefit whatever. It is thoroughly primitive and belongs with the animal and instinctive means of fascination. In this bald, crude form the feline employs it upon the helpless bird and the Indian medicine-man upon the ghost-dance votary. When used, as it has often been, upon little children who are naturally highly suggestible, it has no justification whatever and is mentally and morally injurious in the highest degree. I do not see how violent emotional throes and the use of the art of suggestion in its crude form can be made serviceable even in the case of hardened sinners, and certainly with large classes of the population the employment of this means is nothing but psychological malpractise. We guard with intelligent care against quackery in physiological obstetrics. It would be well if a sterner training and prohibition hedged about the spiritual obstetrician, whose function it is to guide the far more delicate psychological process of the new birth."

Impulsive self-surrender as opposed to deliberative self-devotion is, in the opinion of the writer, one of the fundamental defects in the old-time revival method. Upon this point he continues:

"The emotional revival has never taken into account the proper function of the will in conversion. Emphasis has been most unfortunately laid upon impulsive and mystical self-surrender. Men and women have been urged to become as 'drift logs on the current of divine purpose,' as 'nothing in the floods and water spouts of God.' They must 'surrender all,' their intellects, their talents, their social pleasures. . . . The suggestion of abject surrender has been potent in professed conversions just because it fits so beautifully a type of mind that is very common in every population. There are large numbers of persons whose rational and volitional processes are so imperfectly under control that when they attempt to use them in time of religious storm and stress, or at any other time of great emotional agitation for that matter, they fail utterly. . . . The lower cerebral processes will not work in harness with the higher. It is only when they cease to think and cease to will and cast themselves unreservedly into the current of the subconscious and the mystical in their natures that they find relief. And your professional revivalist, tho not a trained psychologist, has had a very practical experience with the mental life of congregations. He knows what his crude methods will accomplish with this type. A suggestion of the impotence of the human will, of the power that comes through complete surrender, an explosion of the ice-jam at the heart through the dynamite of emotion, and you get your result. . . . . .

"Candid investigation will compel a true bill against the revival of the past on the evidence of its having violated the fundamental principles of education. Its normal tendency is not to strengthen the intellect and the will, but rather to submerge both under billows of suggestion and emotion. It is a thing of impulse rather than of reason. When allowed full sway in a population, its manifestations become primitive and ultimately so gruesome and grotesque that they can no longer be associated in the thought of earnest man with soundness of method or of mind. Whenever in the past, as has sometimes happened, genuine good has been done in society through the revival, it has been directly in proportion to the control which the reflective processes of individual leaders have exercised over what is essentially impulsive social action."

The place of the old revival will be taken by the "new evangelism" which the same author, in an article contributed to *The Outlook* (April 18), defines as an effort which "contemplates first of all a program of Christian nurture, the cultivation of a form of conversion which manifests itself, not in crises, but in the normal evolution of character." In this form of evangelism the religious impulse is recognized as the climax of the social impulse. And while the awakening of the God-consciousness should not be unduly hastened in the child, "no man may say how early it will appear under the simple rational nurture of an intelligent Christian home." Recognizing the existence of a large class, not thus provided for, the writer continues:

"But what of that great multitude who for generations to come because of unwise parenthood and imperfect methods, or sheer wilfulness, or some other cause, will continue to pass out of the home and out of the church of childhood and youth into adult maturity without God and without hope, and perhaps without love to man? Are the days of 'crowd' evangelism altogether done? I do not so believe. But the emphasis of preaching and the manner of winning men to a more normal and rational life will undergo modification. The new evangelism will speak less of the soul's depravity and more of its infinite worth. There are a few instinctive criminals in society whose heredity and environment have left them very little of the image of God. But we shall not allow their existence to determine the content of religious doctrine. The appeal to fear, that central prop of the old revivalism, will be employed no more. Side by side, however, with the preaching and the teaching of the love of a heavenly Father, there will be clear emphasis upon the essential justice of the universe and of law and of God—that punishment does not await the verdict of an eternal assize, but that every hour of his life a man is at the judgment-seat, and every day he lays up penalty in character."

A MOVEMENT for "liturgical enrichment" among Unitarians was endorsed at a recent meeting of the Unitarian Club of Boston. This leads *The Living Church* (Episcopalian, Milwaukee) to remark: "The experience of Christendom in favor of a liturgy is not apt to be disregarded permanently, even by those bodies which attach least weight to precedent or to continuity of Christian practise. Liturgical worship is only another name for popular worship. There can be no real worship on the part of the people without a liturgy. Thus it is that the idea of worship as the central theme of Sunday services has dropped out of non-liturgical conceptions. A merely preaching service substitutes the intellectual for the spiritual."

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FOREIGN COMMENT.

NEUTRALITY AND FRENCH NEUTRALITY.

FRENCH maritime neutrality and English maritime neutrality are not the same thing. Perhaps French neutrality is something like "French leave." The accusations made against France, which imply a violation of the neutrality guaranteed in the Russo-Japanese War are three in number. It is alleged first, that Russian war-ships have been afforded facilities to purchase fresh provisions at Saigon, in French territory. Second, that there has been loaded on Russian war-ships at Saigon English coal, forwarded in advance on German bottoms. Third, that the stay of the Russian squadron in French waters was not limited to twenty-four hours.

The *Temps* (Paris) referring to "the disagreeable attitude toward France taken by the Japanese press, an attitude which is imitated by a certain number of English journals," remarks that the whole question is being wrongly viewed from a purely English standpoint. The following are the exact words of this semi-official French organ:

"The English press plainly proposes that France should give up her own interpretation of the laws of neutrality and follow those of Great Britain, a course which she has always refused to take. No set of laws of neutrality is universal, but such laws vary in accordance with the conditions of life peculiar to the nations who adopt them. Insular powers, which possess numerous naval bases, interpret the laws of neutrality with great strictness, while continental powers, who possess but few naval bases, interpret them in a different way. The latter powers would place themselves in a place of lamentable inferiority if they held to laws of neutrality as rigorous as *those of other* nations. The French Government has informed the English Parliament that steps will be taken to enforce the laws of French neutrality in Indo-Chinese waters, but it must be understood these are the French laws to which we have always remained faithful.

"The current opinion is based on a mere misunderstanding by which it is assumed that we must not only enforce the laws of neutrality, but the English laws of neutrality."

RUSSIAN REINFORCEMENTS.

What in Heaven's name is the matter?
These are Russian Volunteers starting for the Far East.
—*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

The message sent to Parliament and read by Mr. Balfour was as follows:

"As soon as the French Government was aware of Admiral Rozhjestvensky's presence at Kamranh Bay representations were sent to St. Petersburg, with the result that, under the orders of the Emperor himself, instructions were telegraphed to the admiral desiring him to leave Kamranh Bay at once.

"The Russian squadron was subsequently reported to be at Hon-Kohe Bay, a few miles north of Kamranh Bay. Admiral de Jonquières, commanding the French station, was sent there to report. He found Admiral Rozhjestvensky's squadron there, tho not inside French territorial waters.

"Thereupon the governor of French Indo-China, who had received instructions to see that French neutrality was duly respected, sent the French Resident at Sha-Trang, the nearest point to that place, with directions to ask the Russian admiral to leave. The admiral promised to do so May 3.

"As regards the reports that the Russian squadron received valuable assistance from the French authorities at Kamranh Bay, I am informed that there are only two Frenchmen there, neither of whom is an official, but they are holders of concessions from the French Government in that place."

The French press has been unanimous in its asseverations of France's desire for justice and peace. The *Figaro* (Paris) says: "We desire peace, and to live in friendship with Japan." The *Journal* (Paris) is irritated and announces: "We hear the complaints and threats of Japan with calmness and composure, such as belong to those whose conscience is clear. It remains to be seen whether Japan will succeed in proving whether her alliance with England is anything more than a name." In the same tone the *Gaulois* (Paris) observes: "If the British Government has the same views as the English press, France will soon learn what value to put upon the Anglo-French convention."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE COMEDY OF PARLIAMENTARY OFFICE.

WHEN the mule of Gil Blas was on sale the prospective buyer secured the animal at a sacrifice by inducing certain outsiders, ostensibly disinterested and friendly to the owner, to show that the mule was actually worthless. Since the time of Bismarck Germany has never shrunk from trying to defeat the patriotic measures of French ministers by stirring up the French opposition against them. In the case of Delcassé, however, the mule was not sold.

Delcassé, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Rouvier cabinet, after a debate on the Morocco incident, felt that he had not been treated fairly, and promptly resigned. The German press was exultant over the event. "All confidence in him," says the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, "is gone; his glory is at an end. His object had been to form a political clique, a circle, consisting of Italy, Spain, France, England, and Russia, and this circle was intended to hem in Germany. There can indeed be no question that Frenchmen had full confidence in Delcassé, and considered him as seeking, through peaceful means, the highest interests of France. But the day came when he permitted himself, apropos of the Morocco affair, to exhibit a want of foresight which was criminal."

This want of foresight was indeed a figment of the German brain. He was accused by Germany of neglecting to inform the German Government of the Anglo-French Convention, but, as the Paris correspondent of *The Times* (London) points out, this is a mere pretext. No complaint was ever made because Germany was not informed of the convention between Austria-Hungary and Russia in 1897. Speaking of the latter incident the correspondent goes on:

"As a matter of fact, Germany had not been consulted, nor, to the best of my knowledge, was she subsequently officially informed of the understanding that had been arrived at, altho it affected a part of the world where German commercial interests are involved to a much greater extent than in Morocco—namely, the Near East. The object of the agreement was very similar to that of the Anglo-French *entente*—namely, the maintenance of the political *status quo*, the restoration of order and security in the disturbed districts of the Balkan Peninsula, and the introduction of reforms."

But the point of the Delcassé incident is that Germany has not

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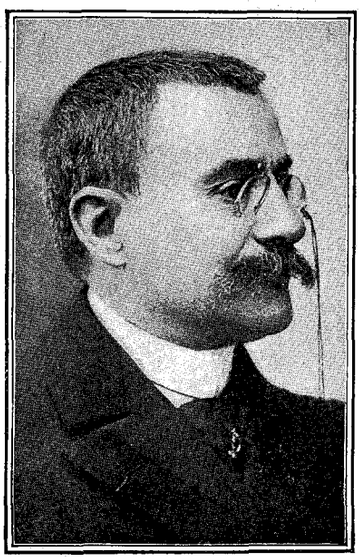
pushed things to extremes, but has simply given Emperor William an opportunity to stand forth personally as a champion of the Mussulman world. Meanwhile Delcassé has accepted back his portfolio. Perhaps he has not been guilty of a *coup de théâtre*, and we must take with a grain of salt these words of *The Daily News* (London).

"M. Delcassé has stepped back in order to take a better spring. Once again, in that language of the theater to which the French so naturally resort, picturing all things in dramatic guise, he has made a *fausse sortie*, that is to say, his exit from the scene was only a pretended departure, so that he could return in a moment with tenfold effect. It is necessary, one observes, to have recourse to the French idiom in these matters, for English diplomacy is less gifted, ostensibly, at least, with these arts of finesse."



M. DELCASSÉ.

France's able Foreign Minister who works for European peace.

The Spectator (London) well sums up the results of the incident thus:

"M. Delcassé now returns to the control of French foreign policy with greatly increased force, for it must not be forgotten that before his resignation he was not completely recognized in France as the necessary man. The Nationalists hated him, as a leading member of a cabinet hostile to the Vatican and friendly to England; while the extreme Radicals and Socialists, besides disliking him as a representative Moderate, were probably convinced, whether by the German Embassy or otherwise, that he was bringing nearer by his policy the German invasion which is to them a horror. . . . The agents of the German Foreign Office in the press are receding from their position, and Count von Bülow and his master must either concern themselves with some new object, or prepare some new diplomatic bombshell. Meanwhile M. Delcassé will adhere to his policy in Morocco, but will probably telegraph to his agents in Fez: 'Give up nothing, but go slow.'"

This incident affords a curious example both of the Machiavellian and the melodramatic in French politics, with side-light on the devious policy of the Republic's foe.

THE NEW TRANSVAAL CONSTITUTION.

GREAT interest is being manifested in the new constitution which the Transvaal has received from the British Crown, a constitution which is new in more senses than one, in that it is carefully adapted to harmonize the relations of two peoples, conquerors and conquered sharing a common territory. The main features of the constitution are well summarized by the *Economist* (London) in the following words:

"The Transvaal is to have a legislative assembly of from 30 to 35 elected members, with from six to nine official members nominated by the Crown, and holding their seats during pleasure. The persons qualified to vote for these elected members will be all male white British subjects who (1) have been 'enrolled on the latest list of burghers of the late South African Republic, and entitled to vote for members of the First Volksraad'; or (2) are occupiers of premises of the value of £100, or of the annual value of £10; or (3) are in receipt of salary or wages *bona fide* earned within the colony of £100 a year. It will be seen that as regards the Dutch this is a very liberal measure. The ex-burghers of the South African Republic are allowed to exercise the franchise without pecuniary qualification, in order to 'confirm in their electoral privileges a class which the misfortunes of war have, it is hoped, only temporarily impoverished.' Of the prudence of this step there can be no doubt. If no special provision had been made for the ex-burghers the gift of the franchise would have been illusory, since it would have taken no account of the exceptional poverty to which the war has reduced a portion of the conquered population.

"The Transvaal will be divided into from 30 to 35 equal electoral districts, the size of each constituency being determined by the number of electors, not by the population. The powers of the legislative assembly will include the making of laws, but it will not be lawful for it to appropriate any part of the colonial revenue, or to impose any rate, tax, or duty unless it has been recommended to the assembly by a message from the lieutenant-governor. This restriction is part of the distinction between representative govern-

THE KAISER *en voyage.*

CAPTAIN—"Your majesty, the French fleet is signalled!"
EMPEROR WILLIAM—"And to think I do not possess a French Admiral's uniform!"
—*Indiscret* (Paris).

THE MATCH-MAKER.

MLLE. LA FRANCE (to John Bull)—"If she's going to glare at us like that, it almost looks as if we might have to be regularly engaged."
—*Punch* (London).

FRANCE, GERMANY, AND ENGLAND.

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CHURCH AND STATE IN FRANCE.
Dividing up and sharing alike are different things.
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

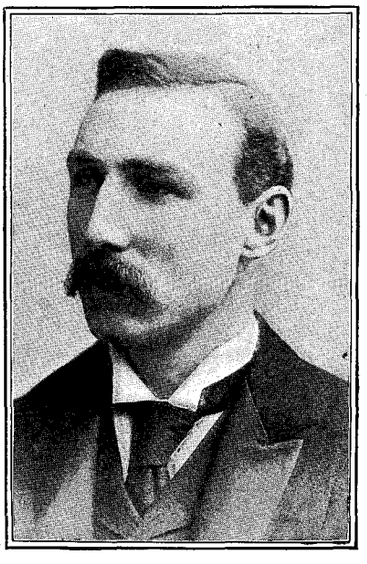
A PLEASANT COUNTRY.
"Are you afraid of the police yonder?"
"Not for myself, but for you, my dear curé."—*Figaro* (Paris).

DISESTABLISHMENT IN FRANCE.

ment and self-government. If the legislative assembly could vote or refuse taxes it could make and unmake the executive Government. The Transvaal would then be a self-governing colony, which is precisely what his Majesty's ministers have determined not to make it for the present. To this exclusion of finance there is, however, one curious exception. Tho the legislative assembly may not vote money or levy taxes, it may authorize a loan toward that wonderful contribution of thirty millions toward the cost of the war, of which so much has been heard and so little seen."

The extension of the franchise to the colored population, many of whom have become quite as civilized as were the negroes of the Georgia rice-fields forty years ago, has not been touched upon by the new constitution. This does not please the *Statist* (London), which says:

"The result is that we are organizing a State in which two white races, nearly equal in number but estranged from one another by the bitter memories of an exhaustive war, are given all effective power and are allowed to domineer over a vastly more numerous body of colored people. Does anybody seriously doubt that the power thus given to domineer over the blacks will be abused? . . . It may be said that if Britons and Boers are alienated by the memories of the war they will not coalesce to oppress the colored man. It is to be recollected, however, that both look upon the black man as merely a hewer of wood and a drawer of water, and one, moreover, who is to be made to work whether he wishes or not. Furthermore, it is to be remembered that it is not merely the natives who are concerned. There is a considerable number of Indians and other British subjects in the Transvaal, and these will be at the mercy of the white oligarchy just as much as the natives."



LORD SELBORNE,
The succesor of Lord Milner as High Commissioner of South Africa.

The constitution is not received with much favor by the Dutch press of Pretoria, and the name of Lyttelton, the English statesman who formulated the document, is not spoken of as if he were a Jefferson. The Boer journal, *Volkstein* (Pretoria), says, bluntly:

"Who cares twopence for Mr. Lyttelton's Transvaal opinions? The new assembly is tied up to a greater extent than the erstwhile debating society. Its right to legislate is merely a favor, and its motto is, 'Pay up and look cheerful.' The only thing evident is that Downing Street is badly supplied with statesmen."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A PERSECUTED AMBASSADOR.

"WHY are we so brutal to the American ambassador?" asks Sydney Brooks, in *The Daily Mail* (London). And he continues:

"We never really give the poor man a moment's rest. We might almost be accused of trying to kill him with kindness. Even before he lands on English soil he is pounced upon by the mayor and corporation of Southampton, an address of welcome fired at him on shipboard, and a speech extorted in reply. And that is but a foretaste of what is to come. . . . No sooner has he presented his credentials than the bombardment begins. I must admit at once it is most vigorously replied to. England and the American ambassador set to forthwith to see which can spoil the other the most. Chambers of Commerce swoop down upon him and bear him off in triumph as their guest of honor. The Omar Khayyam Club points an invitation at his head, demanding unconditional surrender. The Dante Society insists on his escorting its members through the infernal regions. The Wordsworth Society, the Browning Society, the Boz Club, the Sir Walter Scott Club—all press their claims. The Birmingham and Midland Institute insidiously elects him as its annual president, and exacts by way of tribute an address on Benjamin Franklin. The Edinburgh Philosophical Institution bestows the same honor for the price of a paper on Abraham Lincoln.

"And so it goes on. The big public schools, knowing that he is an American, and therefore wrapped up in education, play upon his weakness and lure him into distributing their prizes. Political leagues expect him to tell them all about the United States Supreme Court. The historic city companies never once let go of

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him. He is a standing feature on the toast-list of the Guildhall banquet. Charitable and philanthropic societies pursue him relentlessly. Workingmen's institutes, trading on his democratic sympathies, bid for an evening's loan of his presence and voice. Libraries refuse to be opened except by him. He is the obvious man to unveil a bust or a portrait. The organizers of a dinner in honor of a famous English cartoonist turn to the American Embassy for the orator of the occasion."

The ambassadors from other countries are never treated in the same way by the English public, says Mr. Brooks, who continues:

"One never hears of the Russian or German ambassador being asked to lecture before a philosophical or historical society, or invited to a literary dinner. They and their colleagues are permitted to stand outside all but a fraction of the national life. They may entrench themselves behind the ramparts of society and officialdom, and none will seek to drag them forth.

"The public at large knows nothing of them, and does not care to know anything. They are what the American ambassador never is—they are foreigners, and treated as such. We surrender them cheerfully to Downing Street, the court, and the West End. The vast majority of the people do not even know them by name. A paragraph in the papers is enough to announce their advent or recall; while their American colleague, on his arrival as well as his departure, receives a full-blown editorial salute from the entire London press. The one is merely an incident of officialdom, the other is a national event."

But after all, he concludes, the Americans are to blame because of the character of the men they send to the Court of St. James's:

"After all, I suppose it is partly America's own fault. She should not send us such charming, cultivated, broad-gaged men. Adams, Lowell, Phelps, Bayard, Hay, and Choate—what other country has sent us representatives to compare with them? The capacity of a long line of American ambassadors to warm both hands at the cheerful fire of English existence has been so palpable, their interests have so manifestly stretched beyond the humdrum game of protocols and despatches, they touch life at so many more points than the ordinary professional diplomat, that we should hardly know what to do if the United States accredited to the Court of St. James's any one short of her best. A tongue-tied, unsociable, purely official American ambassador has become unthinkable to this country. We calmly take it for granted that the representative of the United States, whoever he may be, will be a first-class after-dinner speaker, and able and willing at any time to deliver an address, preside at a meeting, or unveil a monument. And so he invariably is. Why, then, should we not use him for our profit and entertainment?"

THE EUROPEAN SCHEME TO EXERT PRESSURE UPON THE UNITED STATES.

THE "hurried" abandonment of President Roosevelt's pursuit of bear in the West, the "no less hurried" trip to London of the British Ambassador in Washington, and the "mysteriously hurried" movements of American diplomatic representatives from one continental European capital to another indicate to the Berlin *Kreuz Zeitung*—an organ with facilities for ascertaining the facts in such cases—that events of a far weightier character than even the Venezuelan developments are "upsetting" presidential plans. It conjectures that "something of highest interest" is now transpiring "behind the scenes," and it opines that this "something" is connected with plans of Mr. Roosevelt's that have "gone wrong." The *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest) and the *Politische Correspondenz* (Vienna), are more definite. They understand that "unwelcome pressure" has been brought to bear upon Washington for the sake of deflecting American policy from the pro-British trend which renders it "an echo of London" in the Far East. This information is not wholly new. The London *Outlook* has for some weeks past been hinting that there is a misunderstanding between Washington and Berlin, and the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) avers that it results from Berlin's tendency to insist upon, "a quid pro quo" in South America before there can be any "relaxation of the vigorous attitude" of certain Old-World Powers in the Far East. Continental European Powers, we are further told, are supporting Russia in her demand that a world conference be summoned to end the war. Such a world conference is opposed by Japan. Great Britain stands by her ally. The idea now is to exert such pressure upon the United States as will induce that republic to become a partizan of the "world conference idea." That pressure has taken the form of thwarting America in Venezuela, in Morocco, and in China. To what extent this pressure will prove successful is the subject of various reflections in some European organs.

To the London *Times* and the London *Outlook* it seems clear that Germany is the leading spirit in the exertion of this pressure. "The attempt of the Wilhelmstrasse to secure American support," it says, . . . "took the form apparently of a direct appeal from the Emperor to the President," and it ventures to say that it would not be on the German side that "policy and inclination" would urge the United States to "enlist." Further:

"Clever as he is, the Kaiser has never understood America, and he is probably now quite unaware that the suspicion and dislike with which Americans have watched German diplomacy at work in Manila Bay, in China, in South America, and in Washington itself, have not in any way been averted by Prince Henry's visit and the gift of a statue of Frederick the Great. Between Mr. Roosevelt and William II. there is a sympathy founded on a real community of tastes and temperament; between the President and the German Emperor there is, so far as the former is concerned, a divergence of aims and ideals that is only prevented by lack of opportunity and contact from developing into a divergence of policy."

One of the propositions made to the President by Emperor William assumed a form "so fantastic," according to *The National Review* (London), that it was negatived forthwith. The proposition concerned Venezuela, we are further told, but its nature is not stated. However this may be, the "pressure" upon the United States is "constant and skilful," according to a writer in the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna), it is exerted in the interest of Russian aims and its effect upon Washington are pronounced "embarrassing."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

MUST SEE MONEY.—"The idea that Japan will be content to surrender all chance of an indemnity," says the London *Mail*, "must be dismissed as an idle dream."

NO GOLD BRICKS BOUGHT HERE.—"Peace now can give Russia only a respite," thinks the Tokyo *Nippon*, "which she may take advantage of in reorganizing her army and navy."

ESCAPED THE CENSOR?—"The war," asserts the St. Petersburg *Nashi Zhizn*, which, by the way, is said to have been suppressed for three months, "is useless, the war is absurd, the war has no object."

SPEED OF RUSSIA'S FALL.—"Never could there be a more striking illustration," says the London *Evening Standard*, "of lines which when Byron wrote them seemed exaggerated enough:

'A thousand years scarce serve to form a state,
An hour may lay it in the dust.'

So it has been. As things go in the cycle of history, it is but an hour since the hand was raised that has dashed Russia helpless and broken to the earth."

ONE OF A "NATION OF SHOPKEEPERS."—"My idea of politics begins and ends with a desire to see the sun shine on the British Isles," writes Henry Labouchere in London *Truth*. "To better the lot of the forty-two millions that inhabit them is my sole aim. I would exchange our whole Empire for the certainty that there will be fewer suffering from want in the British Isles, and that the toiling millions of which our population is mainly composed will find life better worth living. I would give up India for old-age pensions, Australia and Canada for a free breakfast-table, and all our recent annexations in Africa for a substantial reduction in our present heavy taxation."

A LONDON journal says the *Temps* (Paris) relates an anecdote which has made the round of diplomatic salons in Berlin. Count von Bülow, who loves a good-humored joke, at a recent dinner-party addressed Count Mouyé, the Japanese minister at Berlin, in the following terms: "Do you know, Count, that we Germans are beginning to feel particularly proud of you Japs? You are the best pupils we have ever had. You have not only adopted our tactics, but your system of campaign, including your use of artillery, is German. Almost all your doctors have studied in Germany, and you have imitated us, even to the inauguration of a social-democratic movement." "You are quite correct, chancellor," replied the Japanese diplomat, "but there is one thing which we have not borrowed from you." "And what is that?" asked Count von Bülow with some curiosity. "Your fear of Russia!"

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FAGAN.

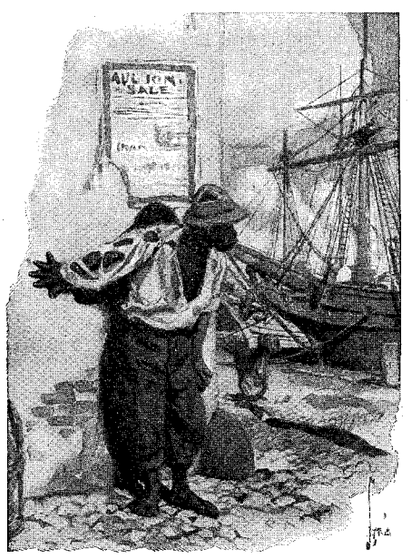
This story of life in the Philippines is condensed from *Collier's Weekly*, which awarded its author, Rowland Thomas, a prize of $5,000 in a contest in which over 12,000 stories were submitted by more than 11,000 writers.

While Fagan was still a kinky-haired youngster a question forced itself on his attention. "Why ain't I got a pappy?" His mother, when asked, laughed the deep melodious laugh of her race. "Lawszee, chile, I raickon you has. Mos' chillen has."

"But who is my pappy?" persisted the child.

"Lawszee, honey, how you 'spec me to 'maimber that? I'se got other things to 'maimber."

It was a careless, soapless, buttonless existence that he led, this unfathered negro waif whom a bit of food, a bit of clothing, and a chance to roll around on the levee with the other pickaninnies and bask in the sunshine and sniff the sweetsome smells of the sugar ships, sufficed, and he might have lived on thus indefinitely, but one day at a game of dice his well-known good-nature was taken advantage of by another black man. Fagan, the kindly, felt a sudden blinding desire



ON THE LEVEE.

Courtesy of *Collier's Weekly* (New York).

to strike. He did so—and the other man dropped dead.

This act of Fagan's was in accordance with the only rule of conduct he could comprehend. He had no desire to harm others—but when they hurt him it seemed no more than fair that he should retaliate. He had not the intelligence to grasp or understand the fact that our community of interest requires every man to forego a certain amount of freedom and submit to a certain amount of unfairness.

To escape the law Fagan ran away and joined the army. His splendid giant-like physique made him valuable in the ranks, but he found it hard to obey orders, and he was unfortunate in his immediate commander.

Lieutenant Sharp lacked discretion in his methods. When he discovered the buttons on Fagan's blouse uncleaned he reprimanded him before others. Whereupon, Fagan, ignorant of any law against immediate explanation, replied: "Lawszee, Luetenant, I raickon I plumb forgot them buttons." For this retort he was put under arrest and taken to the guard-house, mildly expostulating, as he went: "He suah'd orter give me a fayah show—all I wanted was a fayah show." By the time the regiment was ordered to the Philippines Fagan's record loomed black with five trials.

It was during the first engagement of the campaign that a little brown man rose in front of Fagan and flashed a dart straight at his breast. The wound was slight—but the first sharp tingle of the flesh stirred something ferocious in Fagan. As once before, he felt a blinding instinct to strike, and whirling his heavy rifle in one hand like a club he felled his opponent.

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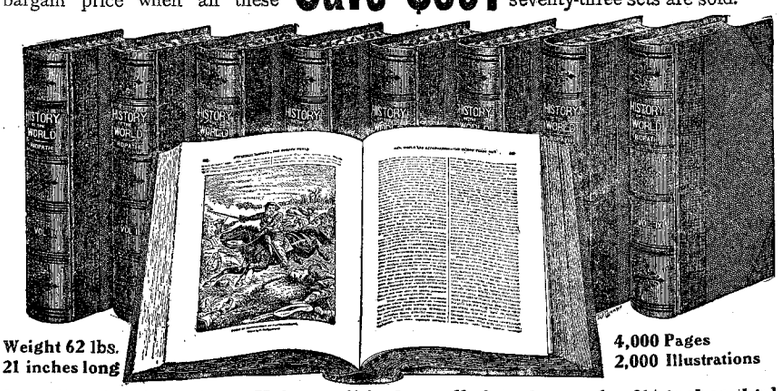

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Then a mad joy of strength surged over him. He called to his comrades: "Come on, boys, come on and kill these damn Filipinos."

From that day he was called "Wild Fagan." No one had ever equaled him as a fighter, and his methods were original. "He doesn't fire his rifle; just butts in and swats 'em with it like he was playin' golf."

Each night his "melodious bellow" would ring out

AT FIRST FAGAN COULD ONLY GAZE ABOUT HIM STUPIDLY.

Courtesy of *Collier's Weekly* (New York).

in song: "Don't you hear the bugle callin'!" and his happy, kindly courage served to cheer the drooping men. Even the officers began to boast of him: "Finest build of man you ever laid eyes on. Like a cat and a grizzly rolled into one." But when the campaign was over and the regiment settled down to quiet in the villages, Fagan encountered his old trouble about obeying orders. The punishments meted out to the huge culprit were always prompt and severe. Once he was imprisoned for a month.

Fagan emerged from this confinement still a child, but a sullen child, moping over a bitter sense of injustice. "I only want a fayah show" was always the substance of his thoughts. Shortly afterward Fagan deserted and, as report had it, joined the Filipinos.

There was renewed fighting about this time, and the regiment imputed it all to Fagan; attributing every move of the enemy to his leadership. The Government offered a large reward for his capture "alive or dead." And all the while Fagan, poor, stupid child, was living quietly with a dusky sweetheart in a little village not fifty miles from the company's station. He heard of the reward offered for him and the reports about him. "Why can't they let us alone, when I don't hurt nobody," he complained to Patricia.

One day the Filipinos captured an officer whom

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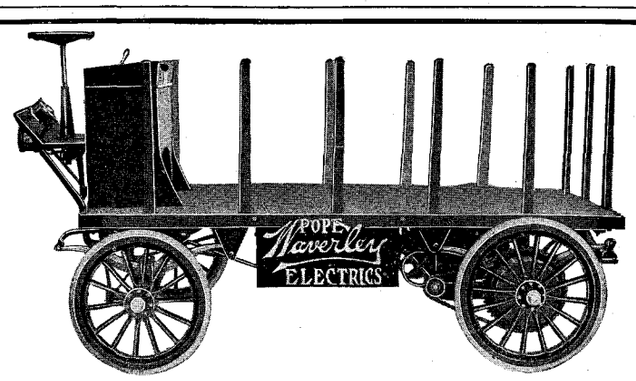

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Fagan knew, and they brought their prisoner before the genial black giant.

The white man asked Fagan what they were going to do with him.

"Oh, don't you worry, Lootenant, I won't let 'em hurt you. You just sit down and have a smoke."

The officer was treated like a guest; put quite at his ease, and finally he asked, with genuine interest: "Fagan, why did you desert?"

The answer was characteristic: "I raickon I did it—just 'cause I had to have mo' room. Seems like I'm so big I has to have a whole plenty of room."

In spite of the fact that he knew this officer would report his whereabouts, Fagan had him safely escorted back to the camp.

Then he and Patricia, to avoid certain capture, betook themselves to the great waiting wilderness, where there was plenty of room, where you had a right to hit back when you were hurt, and where there were no orders to be obeyed.

Two weeks of happy wandering brought them where, unseen by them, a village was perched on the trunks of trees, and keen-eyed men, hidden in foliage, watched and followed them. They were men short of body and long of hair; men who squatted naked in the mists of evening and did not shiver; men who brought their sweethearts hideous dowries of human heads.

One evening Fagan suddenly missed Patricia. He followed a few steps in the direction she had gone and a moment later came upon her lifeless body!

At first Fagan could only gaze about him stupidly, then a wild impulse of wrath came over him. He called out to the unseen enemy and shook his fist at the empty air, but the only answer was the whizz of a flying arrow.

Poor Fagan had not the brains to think it out, but the lesson was forced upon him that even in the wilderness one had not always a "fayah show."

He had only asked to be "lait alone"—but the laws of life preclude this. Absolute freedom cannot be found, for each man is bound to his brother.

Fagan wandered on alone, possessed at times with a mighty fear of the forest. To dispel this he would sing loud and long—"Oh, don't you hear the bugle callin'?" At the end of the third day, after kindling his evening fire and toasting a piece of venison, an overwhelming drowsiness came upon him. Then he lay back and twisted his last bit of tobacco into a cigarette.

"I'se kind o' sleepy now," he announced at length, 'an I'se gwine to bed." The fire flickered and he, pillowed his head on his arm. "Lawszee, I raickon Patricia 'd think I was afraid again." He threw his great arm over the empty ground beside him, "good-night, Patze," he murmured.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Jörn Uhl."—Gustav Frenssen. (Dana Estes & Co., $1.50.)

"Serena."—Virginia Frazer Boyle. (A. S. Barnes & Co., $1.50.)

"A Courier of Fortune."—Arthur W. Marchmont. (F. A. Stokes & Co.)

"Poems." — Elizabeth May Foster. (Broadway Publishing Company, $1.)

"Partners of the Tide."—Joseph C. Lincoln. (A. S. Barnes & Co., $1.50.)

"Love *vs.* Law." — Mary Anderson Matthews. (Broadway Publishing Company.)

"Tucker Dan."—Charles Ross Jackson. (G. W. Dillingham Company, $1.25.)

"As the World Goes By." — Elizabeth Willard Brooks. (Little, Brown & Co.)

"Fenris, the Wolf."—Percy Mackaye. (Macmillan Company, $1.25 net.)

"The Sunset Trail."—Alfred Henry Lewis. (A. S. Barnes & Co., $1.50.)

"Young Folks' Cyclopedia of Natural History."—John D. Champlin. (Henry Holt & Co.)

"The Student's American History."—D. H. Montgomery. (Ginn & Co., $1.40.)

"On the Firing Line." — Anna Chapin Ray and Hamilton B. Fuller. (Little, Brown & Co.)

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CURRENT POETRY.

"Said Love to the Young Knight."

By Theodore Roberts.

Said Love to the young knight: "I am the spur and the prize.
I am the hand of thy 'squire and the light in thy lady's eyes.
I am the force of thy arm that is more than of sinew and bone.
I am the favor of Arthur smiling down from his throne.

"I am the spirit of Christ, white and high as a star,
I am the crown of Mary, outlashing the helmets of war.
I am courage, and peace—valor and gentleness.
I am the master of pride and the servant of distress."

Said Love to the young knight: "I am the humble task.
I am the high adventure behind the visored mask.
I am the fire of youth that fails not with the years.
I am the master of passion and comforter of tears."

—*From Scribner's Magazine.*

Patience!

By Lowell Otus Reese.

Have you wearied of the battle? Have you grown discouraged, son?
Looking backward on life's pathway, is it little you have done?
Does the woof beneath your fingers seem to tangle more and more
While the riddle of the future seems yet stranger than before?
Just be patient for a season: for at last the mystic fates
Bring the tangled threads out even for the one who works and waits.

Does she shyer seem and farther from your love's entreating hands
Than his harbor from the sailor wrecked upon the barren lands?
Is the call of music stronger than your heart's beseeching cries
As she whirls amid the gay ones with the glamor on her eyes?
Yet be patient. Youth will waken, and at last the time will come
When the heart no more is stifled and when love will not be dumb.

Have you seen your idols falling by the road you bravely trod
With your whole life dedicated to your people and your God!
Did you lift against the dragon dauntlessly your single lance,
To be stricken down by malice or the sword of circumstance?
Still be patient, oh, my brother, and take courage in the fight—
For your own soul will reward you in the battle for the right!

Have you wandered in the wilderness till hope is nearly dead,
While the flying brush of time has painted winter on your head?
Is the promised land no nearer to your anxious, dimming eyes
That have watched the silent heavens for a glimpse of paradise?
Patience!—just a little longer, and the dark night will be gone,
And your soul behold the splendor of the everlasting dawn!

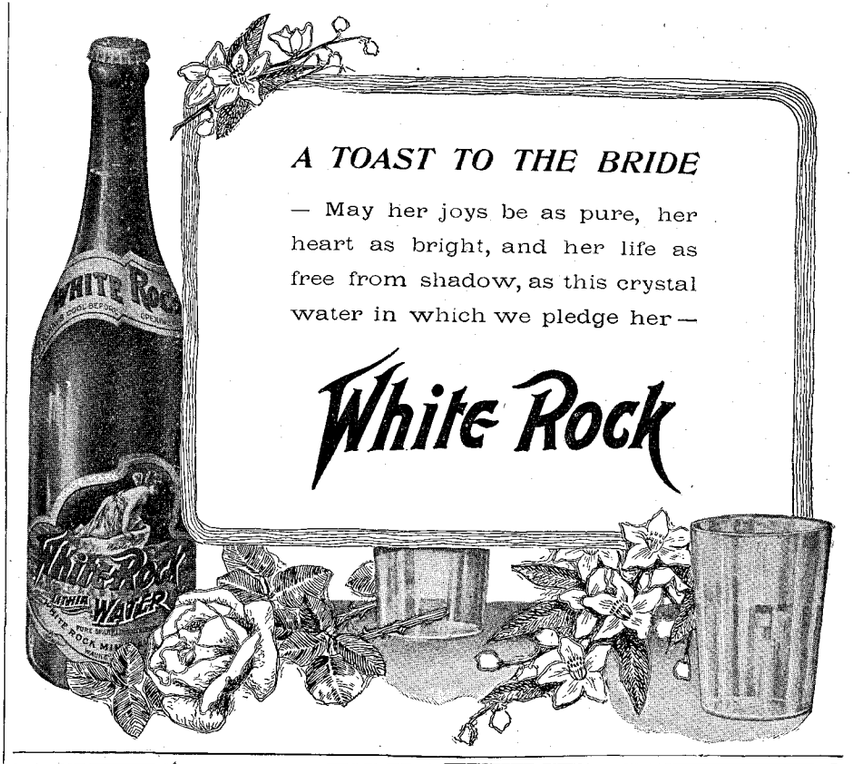
—*From Leslie's Weekly.*

The Hushed House.

By Madison Cawein.

I who went at nightfall,
Came again at dawn;
On Love's door again I knocked—
Love was gone.

He who oft had bade me in
Now would bid no more;
Silence sat within his house,
Barred its door.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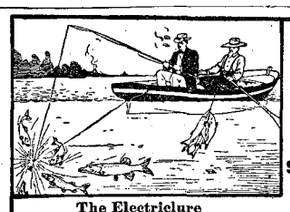

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Any kind of fish may be caught by this new method at will. No State in the Union has passed any law against this practice; it's sure every time and great sport, without danger to operator (it fools the big fish). The original sample cost us $1,000. Only a limited number of these outfits can be made this year, so order early. Outfit all complete only $1.00 with full instructions. Can be carried in the fisherman's ordinary tackle box. By express prepaid, 20 cents extra. Dealers and agents make big money selling these. Send for catalogue of fishing tackle, etc.
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TEN DAYS FREE TRIAL
Finest guaranteed 1905 Models **$10 to $24**
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Bear the script name of Stewart Hartshorn on label.
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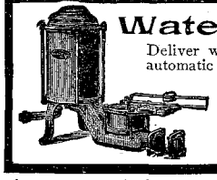

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With each razor there are twelve double edged blades of wafer steel, tempered so hard, by our secret process, they must be ground with Diamond Dust, and so perfectly sharpened, *every one will give from ten to forty delightful, velvety shaves **without stropping.*** When they are dull we will send you one new blade for every two returned to us. Repeated exchanging in this way gives you an equivalent of twenty-two blades with every outfit. After they are all used, new ones can be purchased at so low a price that your shaving will cost you but a ***fraction of a cent a shave.***

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Ask your dealer for the **Gillette Safety Razor;** he can procure it for you. Write for our interesting booklet which explains our thirty days free trial offer. Most dealers make this offer; if yours don't, we will.

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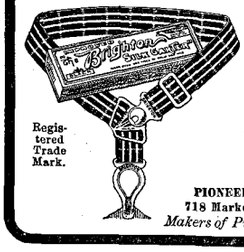
have a continuous contract to hold up the socks on millions of energetic American legs. *Flat as your hand,* adjustable, neither bind nor slip, made of one piece pure silk webbing (not mercerized cotton). All colors and patterns, nickeled trimmings—cannot rust. 25c a pair—all dealers or by mail. Try them.



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Cannot twist or twirl, but lies flat on your back.

The exclusive "Gordon" feature is the absence of friction between the webbings when in action.

Made in 4 lengths, 50 cts. and $1.00 a pair.

If your haberdasher cannot supply you, send us 50c. or $1.00 and his name; we'll send you a pair and see that he carries them in future.

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When the slow door opened wide
Through it I could see
How the emptiness within
Stared at me.

Through the dreary chambers
Long I sought and sighed,
But no answering footstep came;
Naught replied.

Then at last I entered
Dim a darkened room;
There a taper glimmered gray
In the gloom.

And I saw one lying
Crowned with helichrys
Never saw I face as fair
As was his.

Like a wintry lily
Was his brow in hue;
And his cheeks were each a rose
Wintry too.

Then my soul remembered
All that made us part,
And what I had laughed at once
Broke my heart.

—*From Harper's Magazine.*

PERSONAL.

An Hour With the Czar.—Melville E. Stone, president of The Associated Press, visited Russia last year, and, by a talk with the Emperor, brought about the removal of the Russian censorship on foreign news. Mr. Stone describes the interview in the May *Century Magazine:*

"I was shown into an anteroom, where the Grand Duke Andre awaited me. He introduced himself and chatted most agreeably about American affairs, until a door opened and I was ushered into the presence of his imperial majesty. The room was evidently a library. It contained well-filled book-shelves, a large work-table, and an American roller-top desk. Without ceremony and in the simplest fashion, the Emperor fell to a consideration of the subject of my visit. He was dressed in the fatigue uniform of the Russian navy—braided white jacket and blue trousers. The interview lasted about an hour.

"I represented to his majesty the existing conditions, and told him of the difficulties which we encountered, and the desire on the part of his ambassador at Washington that Americans should see Russia with their own eyes, and that news should not take on an English color by reason of our receiving it from London. I said that we felt a large sense of responsibility. Every despatch of the Associated Press was read by one-half the population of the United States. I added that Russia and the United States were either to grow closer and closer or they were to grow apart, and we were anxious to do whatever we properly might to cement the cordial relations that had existed for a hundred years.

"His majesty replied: 'I, too, feel my responsibility. Russia and the United States are young, developing countries, and there is not a point at which they should be at issue. I am most anxious that the cordial relations shall not only continue, but grow.'

"When assured, in response to an inquiry, that the Emperor desired me to speak frankly, I said: 'We come here as friends, and it is my desire that our representatives here shall treat Russia as a friend; but it is the very essence of the proposed plan that we be free to tell the truth. We can not be the mouthpiece of Russia, we can not plead her cause, except in so far as telling the truth in a friendly spirit will do it."

"'That is all we desire,' his majesty replied, 'and all we could ask of you.' He requested me to recount the specific things I had in mind.

"I told the Emperor that the question of rate and speed of transmission had fortunately been settled by his ministers, and that the two questions I desired to present to him were those of an open door in all the departments, that we might secure the news, and the removal of the censorship. 'It seems to me, your majesty,' I said, 'that the censorship is not only valueless from your own point of view, but works a positive harm. A wall has been built up around the country,

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is, that no fashionable haberdasher anywhere will sell you the equal of any of the goods we offer at anything like our prices. Everything we offer you is sold under our guarantee of entire satisfaction. You may return at our expense anything you buy from us if you are not satisfied and we refund your money.

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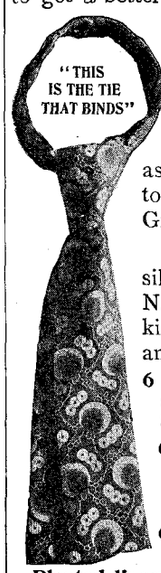

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Our neckties are all silk—no shoddy—latest N. Y. spring styles, the kind retailers sell at 75c. and $1.00 each; we offer

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6 50-inch long string or club ties for Summer wear, also for ladies' wear, plain or figured, for **$3.00.**

6 Bat ties, assorted colors, plain or figured, for **$3.00.**

Pleated linen bosom white shirts, sold by retailers at $1.50 each, our price **6** for **$6 00.** Open front, body of fine muslin, linen bosoms, full length pleated, for summer wear without vest.

Madras Colored Negligee shirts with cuffs, fine quality, **$6.00** per half dozen.

Best grade Madras shirts, $9 00 per half dozen. *Send for samples of negligee goods.*

For shirt measurements send size of neck-band and size of collar worn; chest measure; length from a point 2 inches below back collar button to shoulder point and thence to wrist.

Dress Suspenders, full elastic, 1½ inches wide, in white, grey or black, **2** pairs for **$1.00.**

Metropolitan fast black hose. You'll recognize them at sight as the greatest bargain of your life. We can't say enough about these, so we won't try. Just send us **$1.50** and your size for a half dozen pairs. You'll never regret it and you'll tell your friends.

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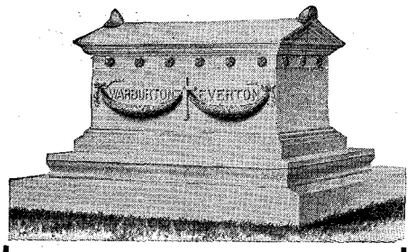

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and the fact that no correspondent for a foreign paper can live and work here has resulted in a traffic in false Russian news that is most hurtful.

"'To-day there are newspaper men in Vienna, Berlin, and London who make a living by peddling out the news of Russia, and it is usually false. If we were free to tell the truth in Russia, as we are in other countries, no self-respecting newspaper in the world would print a despatch from Vienna respecting the internal affairs of Russia, because the editor would know that, if the thing were true, it would come from Russia direct. All you do now is to drive a correspondent to send his despatches across the German border. I am able to write anything I choose in Russia, and send it by messenger to Wirballen, across the German border, and it will go from there without change. You are powerless to prevent my sending these despatches, and all you do is to anger the correspondent and make him an enemy, and delay his despatches, robbing the Russian telegraph lines of a revenue they should receive. So it occurs to me that the censorship is inefficient; that it is a censorship which does not censor, but annoys.'

"I went over the common experiences of all newspaper men who had been in Russia, and the Emperor agreed that the existing plan was not only valueless, but hurtful. He said that if I could stay in St. Petersburg a week he would undertake to do all that I desired."

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Exclusive.—The following notice is said to be posted on the door of an English country church:

"This is to give notice that no person is to be buried in the churchyard but those living in the parish, and those who wish to be buried are requested to apply to me. [Signed] —— ——, Parish Clerk."—*Harper's Weekly.*

Twins.—OLDAD: "By George, old man, you must be feeling tip-top! Your chest is puffed out and——"

NUDAD: "Ha! ha! That's what I'll name 'em—Tip and Top!"—*Detroit News-Tribune.*

Such a Plausible Lie.—"I admire a liar," said Morgan Robertson, the writer of sea-stories, "even when his prevarications strain my credulity. A friend of mine, who objects to efforts to pry into his personal affairs, recently limped into my workshop. 'What's the matter with your feet?' I asked, more to be polite than because I cared what was the trouble. Then he gained my everlasting admiration by a display of nerve and mendacity I never saw equaled. 'An eel stepped on it,' he said."—*Detroit Journal.*

Too Personal.—RESPECTABLE DEACON—"I wish that young Canon Mayberry weren't obliged to preach to such a small congregation."

FRIVOLOUS WIDOW—"So do I. Every time he said 'Dearly beloved' this morning I felt as if I had received a proposal."—*Smart Set.*

A Martyr.—A friend tells of a recent visit a Senator made to church with one of his grandchildren. The little fellow tried several times to talk, but was always told he could not talk in church.

"Then, grandpa," he begged, "please take off my shoes and let me move my toes."—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

Current Events.

Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

May 6.—Oyama is reported to have assumed the aggressive against the Russian left flank.

May 7.—Advices from both Russian and Japanese sources say that the right and left wings of Oyama's army have made material advances. The Japanese press demands that the treaty with Great Britain be invoked as the result of Russian violation of French neutrality; the despatches are accepted in England as producing a serious situation.

May 8.—French officials declare that the French rules of neutrality, tho not so strict as those of other nations, have been carefully observed. A report from St. Petersburg declares that the

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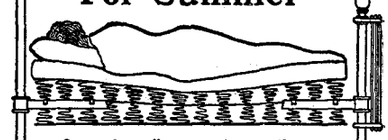

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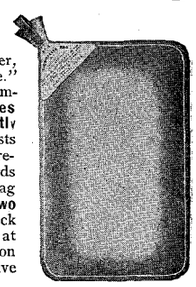
The wonderful new self-heating

Thermalite Bag

In every way better than a hot water bag.



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squadrons under Rozhdestvensky and Nebogatoff have joined forces north of Saigon. Admiral Togo is said to have concentrated his vessels in the Korean straits.

May 9.—Rozhdestvensky is reported to have sailed from French Indo-China waters. The neutrality question continues to threaten an Anglo-French crisis.

May 10.—Japan holds France responsible for allowing the Russian Baltic fleet to reach the China Sea. It is announced in Paris that Russia owns coal lands in the vicinity of Saigon, and is, therefore, acting within her rights in taking on coal there.

May 11.—Two Russian war-ships from Vladivostok are sighted off the northern coast of Japan. A semi-official defense of France on the charge of violating neutrality denies the charges and professes an impartial attitude.

May 13.—A despatch from St. Petersburg states that Rozhdestvensky has divided his concentrated fleet into squadrons, putting the battle-ships under Volkersham, cruisers under Enquist, scouts under Nebogatoff, and torpedo craft under Botrovsky.

RUSSIA.

May 8.—Russian peasants in Kerson, Poltava, and Bessarabia provinces continue to loot and burn estates.

May 10.—Sixteen persons are killed and more than one hundred injured in anti-Jewish riots at Zhitomir; other cities report similar outbreaks.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

May 8.—A report of a speech made by Emperor William at Wilhelmshaven shows that he described the Japanese as "the scourge of God" commissioned to correct faithless Christian nations.

Domestic.

CHICAGO STRIKE.

May 7.—The advantage in the strike is apparently with the employers.

May 8.—Three men are fatally injured in riots.

May 9.—The leaders of the striking teamsters threaten to extend the struggle to other unions, but the employers make deliveries with little serious trouble.

May 10.—President Roosevelt arrives in Chicago, and tells the strikers that he heartily approves Mayor Dunne's efforts to preserve law and order. The President also receives a protest from the strikers against Federal troops being sent to the city to suppress rioting.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

May 6.—The Illinois House passes the amended bill passed by the Senate, giving Chicago control of the price of gas and authorizing the city to sell surplus electricity.

May 7.—The President's hunting trip in Colorado ends. At Glenwood Springs he gives a farewell dinner to those who made up his hunting party.

All records for the number of immigrants arriving at New York are broken, 12,039 foreigners being admitted.

May 8.—The President is warmly greeted as he travels through Colorado on his way back to Washington.

Former Minister Bowen arrives in New York from Venezuela.

E. F. Hale, a witness in the Federal tobacco trust inquiry, is fined for refusing to answer certain questions.

Directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society decide to take no action in the Hyde-Alexander controversy until the report of the investigating committee is received.

May 9.—In a speech at Denver the President states that it is absolutely necessary that the nation assume supervisory control of railroad rates. Secretary Taft makes a speech on railroad rates at Washington.

Twenty-six persons are killed by a cyclone that wrecks a part of the town of Marquette, Kan.

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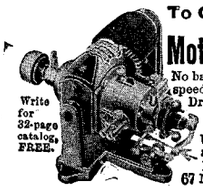

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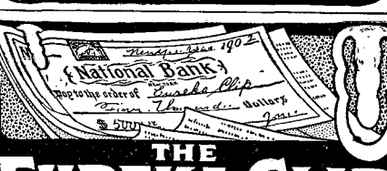

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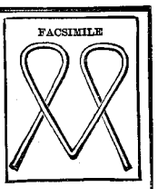

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May 10.—Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador at Washington, is transferred to Madrid, and Baron Rosen, former Russian Minister at Tokyo, is to succeed him.

May 11.—President Roosevelt returns to Washington from his Western trip.

Governor Cummins, of Iowa, testifies in favor of railroad-rate legislation before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Twenty-two persons are killed and more than 100 injured by an explosion of dynamite following the wreck of an express train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Harrisburg, Pa.

One hundred and twenty persons are known to have been killed by a tornado which wrecked the town of Snyder, Okla., on the 10th.

May 12.—The President and Cabinet are said to be in favor of interring John Paul Jones's body at Annapolis.

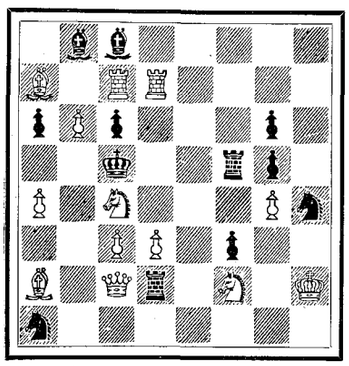
CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess-Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 1,063.

L. A. KUIJERS.

Black—Twelve Pieces.



White—Thirteen Pieces.

1 b b 5; B 1 R R 4; p P p 3 p 1; 2 k 2 r p 1; P 1 S 3 P s; 2 P P 1 p 2; B 1 Q r 1 S 1 K; s 7.

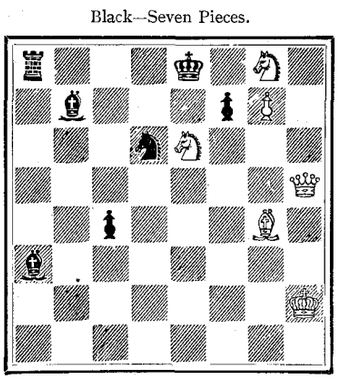
White mates in two moves.

Problem 1,064.

V. HOLST.

First Prize, *Tidskrift för Schack.*

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Six Pieces.

r 3 k 1 S 1; 1 b 3 p P 1; 3 s S 3; 7 Q; 2 p 3 B 1; b 7; 7 K; 8.

White mates in three moves.

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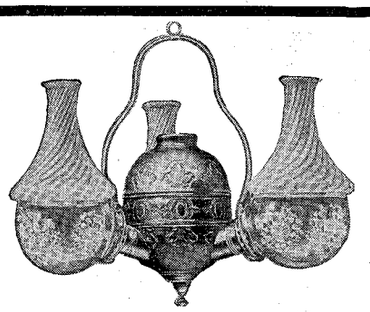

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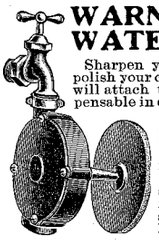

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Solution of Problems.

No. 1,056. Key-move: Q—Kt 7.

No. 1,057.

1. Q—Kt sq / K—R 7	2. B—K B 4, dbl. ch / K—Kt 8	3. B—K 3, mate
1. ..... / B—B 4	2. B—K B 4 dis. ch / K—Kt 8	3. B—K 3, mate
	2. ..... / B x R	3. B—R 3, mate
1. ..... / B—R 4	2. Q x P ch / B—B 6	3. B—K 3, mate
	2. ..... / K—Kt 8	3. Q—Kt 2, mate
1. ..... / B x R	2. Q—B 2 / Any	3. Q—K Kt 2, mate
1. ..... / P x P	2. B—R 3 dis. ch / K—R 7	3. B—K B 4, mate
1. ..... / P—K 6	2. B x P dis. ch / B x R	3. Q x B, mate
	2. ..... / B—R 4	3. R x B, mate

Solved by M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; W. Runk, Highland Falls, N. Y.; R. H. Ramsey, Germantown, Pa.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; S. W. Bampton, Philadelphia; the Rev. W. Rech, Kiel, Wis.; N. D. Waffle, Salt Springville, N. Y.; W. G. Hosea, Cincinnati; B. Alten, Elyria, O.; L. R. Williams, Omaha; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; W. E. Hayward, Indianapolis; P. M. Williams, Kansas City; A. Regenbrecht, Peters, Tex.; J. K. Curzon, Auburn, Neb.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; J. Moore and J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; G. P. Homnes, Minneapolis; E. Moskowitz, New York City.

1,056: The Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.; "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; Russell, Germantown, Pa.; M. Wisner, Belgrade, Mont.; R. G. Eyrich, New Orleans; M. Almy, Chicago; Z. G., Detroit; W. K. Greely, Boston; J. D. Graves and W. D. Foster, Chicago; J. M. Harper, Columbus, Ind.; T. V. Noland, Gulfport, Miss.

1,057: E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; C. P. Crumb, St. Louis; P. M. Williams, Kansas City.

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1,057: "Apparent, but very symmetrical. I prefer 953"—M. M.; "The movements of the Bs are original"—G. D.; "A poor key, and no redeeming features"—W. R.; "In comparison with 953, it is like a revenue-cutter beside a modern battle-ship"—R. H. R.; "Fine"—W. R.; "Rather pretty, but not difficult"—L. R. W.; "Delightfully interesting"—W. E. H.; "Equal to any"—J. K. C.

Gilmartin's End-Game.

Mate in four moves.

1 Q—B 4 / K—B 7(best)	2 Q—Q B 4 ch / K—K 8	3 Q—Q 4 / K—B 8	4 Q—Kt sq, mate

In addition to those reported, G. P. got 1,052 and 1,054; O. C. P., 1,054 and 1,055.

Morgan's "Chess-Digest."

The fourth volume of this magnificent work has been received. This brings the science and practise of the Openings down to the present time. The Chess-student who is fortunate to possess these four volumes, has the whole theory of the Openings as exemplified by the great Masters of the game. We do not hesitate to say that this work is the greatest and best in the English language, and Mr. Morgan deserves the thanks of all persons interested in Chess.

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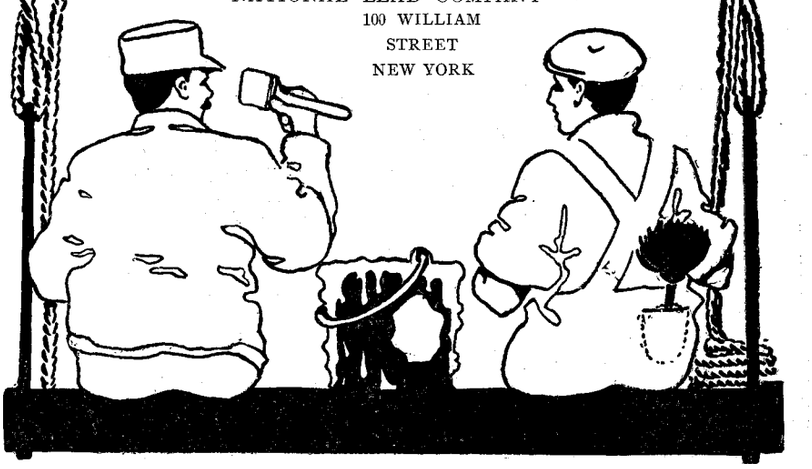

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Masters' Games.

Ruy Lopez.

ZUKERTORT. *White.*	STEINITZ. *Black.*	ZUKERTORT. *White.*	STEINITZ. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	13 Kt—Q 4	P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	14 Kt—Kt 3	Kt—Q 3
3 B—Kt 5	Kt—B 3	15 Kt—R 5	Kt—B 4
4 Castles	Kt x P	16 Kt—Kt 3	P—K 3
5 P—Q 4	B—K 2	17 P—K B 4	Q—B 2
6 Q—K 2	Kt—Q 3	18 Q—K 4	P—B 4
7 B x Kt	Kt P x B	19 Kt—Q 5	B—Q 3
8 P x P	Kt—Kt 2	20 P x P	P x P
9 P—Q B 4	Castles	21 R—K B sq	P—Q R 4
10 Kt—Q B 3	P—K B 3	22 B—K 3	P—B 3
11 P—K 6	P x P	23 Kt—Kt 6	Drawn.
12 R—Q sq	Q—K sq		

Ruy Lopez.

ANDERSSEN. *White.*	STEINITZ. *Black.*	ANDERSSEN. *White.*	STEINITZ. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	22 Kt—B 5 ch	R x Kt
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	23 Q—Q 3	K R—K 4
3 B—Kt 5	Kt—B 3	24 K—R sq	R—B 5
4 Castles	Kt x P	25 R-Kt sq ch	R—K Kt 4
5 P—Q 4	B—K 2	26 R—Kt 3	Q—B 4
6 P—Q 5	Kt—Kt sq	27 Q x Q	Q R x Q
7 Kt x P	Castles	28 R—Q sq	R—Q Kt 4
8 R—K sq	Kt—K B 3	29 P—Kt 3	P x P
9 Kt—Q B 3	P—Q 3	30 R P x P	R—Q B 4
10 Kt—B 3	P—B 3	31 P—Q B 4	R—B 2
11 B—R 4	B—Kt 5	32 P—B 4	R—K Kt 3
12 Q—K 2	B x Kt	33 P—K B 5	R—Kt 4
13 P x B	R—K sq	34 P—B 4	R x R
14 B—K Kt 5	P—Kt 4	35 P x R	R—B 4
15 B x Kt	P x Q B	36 R x P	R x K B P
16 P x P	P x B	37 P—Q Kt 4	P—K R 4
17 P—B 7	Q—Q 2	38 R—R 6	P—R 5
18 P x Kt(Q)	Q R x Q	39 K—Kt 2	P x P
19 Kt—Q 5	K—B sq	40 K x P	R—K R 4
20 Q—K 3	K—Kt 2	41 R x R P	R—R sq
21 Kt x B	R—Kt 4	42 R—B 7	Resigns.

Scotch Gambit.

ANDERSSEN. *White.*	ZUKERTORT. *Black.*	ANDERSSEN. *White.*	ZUKERTORT. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	19 B—B sq	Q—K 3
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	20 B—B 4	P—K B 3
3 P—Q 4	P x P	21 R—K sq	Q—B 2
4 B—Q B 4	B—B 4	22 P—Kt 4	P—Kt 4
5 Castles	P—Q 3	23 B—R 2	P—K B 4
6 P—B 3	B—K Kt 5	24 P—R 4	P—B 3
7 P—Q Kt 4	B—Kt 3	25 P—R 5	B—B 2
8 B—Kt 2	Q—B 3	26 B x B	K x B
9 B—K 2	P—K R 4	27 P—Kt 5	P x K Kt P
10 Kt x P	Kt x Kt	28 P—Kt 6 ch	K—Kt sq
11 B x B	P x B	29 P x P ch	K x P
12 P x Kt	Q—R 5	30 P x P	Kt—Kt 3
13 P—K R 3	P x P	31 R—B sq	Kt—B 5
14 P—Kt 3	Q x K P	32 Kt—B 5	K R—K sq
15 P—B 3	Q—K 6 ch	33 Q—Kt 3	Q—B 2
16 K—R sq	Castles(Q R)	34 Q—Kt 6 ch	Q x Q
17 Kt—Q 2	P—Q 4	35 White mates in five moves.	
18 Kt—Kt 3	Kt—K 2		

Four Knights' Game.

PAULSEN. *White.*	MORPHY. *Black.*	PAULSEN. *White.*	MORPHY. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	16 R—R 2	Q R—K sq
2 Kt—Q B 3	Kt—Q B 3	17 Q—R 6	Q x B
3 Kt—B 3	Kt—B 3	18 P x Q	R—Kt 3 ch
4 B—Kt 5	B—B 4	19 K—R sq	B—R 6
5 Castles	Castles.	20 R—Q sq	B—Kt 7 ch
6 Kt x P	R—K sq	21 K—Kt sq	B x P dis. ch
7 Kt x Kt	Q P x Kt	22 K—B sq	B—Kt 7 ch
8 B—B 4	P—Q Kt 4	23 K—Kt sq	B—R 6 ch
9 B—K 2	Kt x P	24 K—R sq	B x P
10 Kt x Kt	R x Kt	25 Q—B sq	B x Q
11 B—B 3	R—K 3	26 R x B	R—K 7
12 P—B 3	Q—Q 6	27 R—R sq	R—R 3
13 P—Q Kt 4	B—Kt 3	28 P—Q 4	B—K 6
14 P—Q R 4	P x P	29 Resigns.	
15 Q x P	B—Q 2		

A Purely Heathen View.—"Who is that fellow down on the beach?" asked the savage chief.

"That's a missionary who just landed," replied his first lieutenant.

"Run down and see if he has any tainted money."

"And if he has?"

"Drive him back to the boat."

"Yes, sir; I'll proceed at once."

"And, lieutenant."

"Yes, sir."

"Take the money away from him."—*Chicago Chronicle.*

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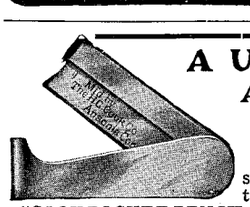

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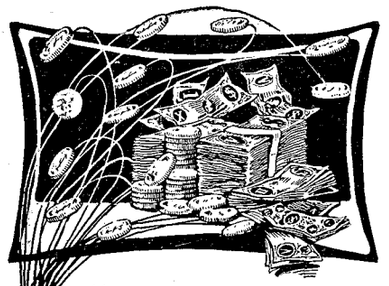

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"N. V. K.," Huntington, W. Va.—"(1) Which of the following is correct? (2) Why? 'There are satisfaction and profit in handling our goods'; 'In handling our goods there is satisfaction and profit.'"

(1) The first sentence is grammatically correct; the second is grammatically wrong. (2) The verb in the second sentence is singular, whereas it should be plural to agree with its nominatives "satisfaction" and "profit." "There," in both sentences, is merely an expletive adverb, and can have no influence on the number of the verb. Note the following examples, which are grammatically correct: "There *is* COMFORT for the afflicted"; "There *are* PAINS worse than death"; "There *is* HAPPINESS alone in Christian living"; "There *are* SORROWS to come for the wicked." In each case here cited, the verb (in italics) agrees with its nominative (in small capitals). "There *are* SATISFACTION and PROFIT in handling our goods" is therefore correct.

"P. B.," Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.—"What is the error, if any, in the following? 'They are here in all the correct spring styles—correct as considered by the best-dressed men in the country.'"

The sentence is grammatically correct, but inelegant. An improvement in the wording would be: "They are here in all the correct spring styles—correct in the estimation of the best-dressed men in the country."

"T. H. S.," Brookline, Mass.—"(1) Why should we say 'a pair of trousers' any more than 'a pair of coat' or 'a pair of shirt'? A shirt has a pair of arms and the trousers a pair of legs. (2) Why should we use the possessive in writing 'both a's in this word,' 'two b's in this,' 'three r's'? (3) Why should we say 'a friend of mine,' 'a friend of yours,' 'a friend of his,' 'a friend of Grant's'? We usually say 'the friend of Grant,' not 'the friend of Grant's,' etc. Isn't 'a friend of mine' using two possessives?"

(1) The meaning of the word "pair" in the phrases cited is "a single thing having two like parts dependent on each other for a common use; as, a *pair* of scissors; a *pair* of spectacles." The use of "pair" before such *plural nouns* as "spectacles," "scissors," and "trousers," which is sanctioned by good usage, is justified by the construction. It would be obviously improper to use "pair" before the words "shirt" or "coat," as both are *singular nouns*. (2) One of the rules for the use of the apostrophe reads as follows: "It [the apostrophe] is used to denote the plural of figures, letters, and symbols." For other uses of this mark of punctuation see the Standard Dictionary or any English grammar. (3) This is a case of the so-called "double possessive," which is usually explained as an elliptical partitive genitive. The use of the expressions "a friend of mine," "a friend of yours," "a friend of his," etc., dates back even as early as the days of Chaucer, whose works contain several examples. The value of the double possessive as a medium of expression is undeniable. It distinguishes clearly a phase of the subjective genitive from all phases of the objective genitive. A language which allows the following distinctions is certainly richer than one which does not: "a criticism of him" and "a criticism of his," "a portrait of mine" and "a portrait of me," "a notion of John" and "a notion of John's." In spite of adverse criticism, literary usage has long sanctioned the double possessive.

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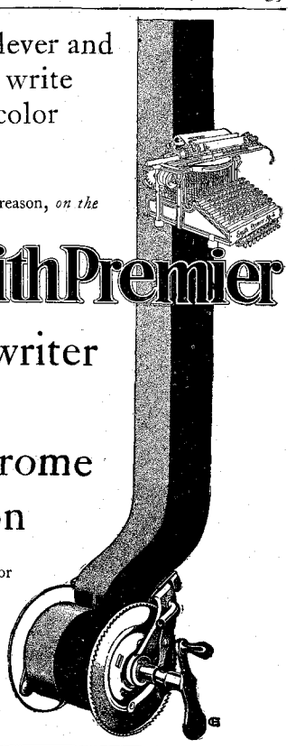

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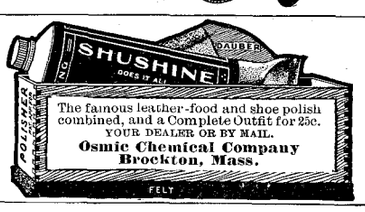

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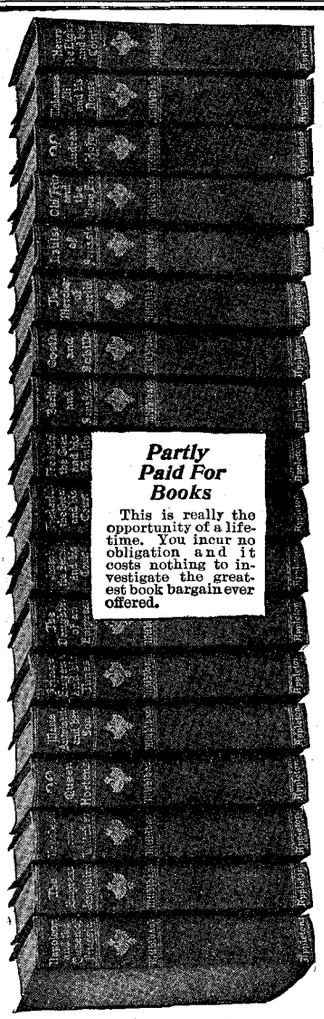

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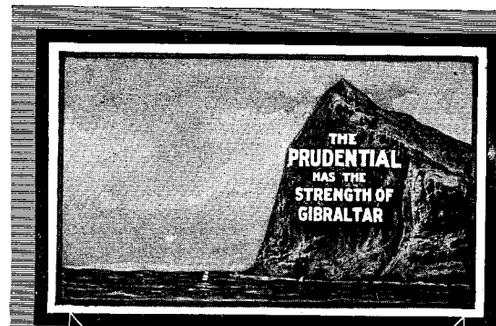

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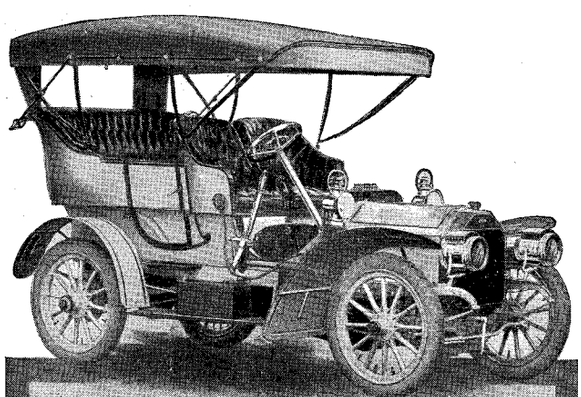

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